

# MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



Published Quarterly By

**The State Historical Society of Missouri**

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

## THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

The State Historical Society of Missouri, heretofore organized under the laws of this State, shall be the trustee of this State.—Laws of Missouri, 1899, R. S. of Mo., 1949, Chapter 183.

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# Missouri Historical Review

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

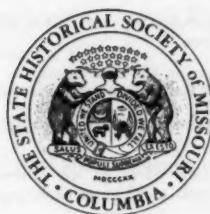
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## SOME COMMENTS ON THE NEW FORMAT OF THE REVIEW

I am delighted with the new format of your excellent magazine.—CLIFFORD L. LORD, Director, Wisconsin State Historical Society.

The *Review* is sure dressed up for Sunday company. Hardly knew her when she came in. I lost my heart to her.—HOMER CROY, New York City.

It is one of the best publications I have ever had the pleasure of reading.—WALTER H. TOBERMAN, Jefferson City.

I want to take time out from my drawing to tell you how much I like the new cover on the *Review*. The color seems to add warmth that makes one want to get into the book right away. Also the drawing with its simple lines balances well to make an over-all good cover.—WM. KNOX, St. Louis.

That new cover on the *Missouri Historical Review* could hold its own—and even do a little better—on the best seller magazine stands. Its attractiveness and popular appeal is wonderful!—ORVILLE SPREEN, St. Louis.

Congratulations on the new type of cover . . . It is a beautiful piece of workmanship.—JOE A. SMITH, Wood River, Ill.

Dad burn if you all aint dolled up that there *Missouri Historical Review*.—HENRY C. THOMPSON, Bonne Terre.

I wish to congratulate you on the new cover . . . It's a nice, bright get-up, and I think the members will be pleased . . . —F. C. BARNHILL, Marshall.

I thought the October number was very lovely.—MRS. F. E. SCHOWENGERDT, Warrenton.

Congratulations on the new cover of the current issue of the *Review*. I like it! It's clear, dignified, and good typography.—BRENT WILLIAMS, Fulton.

The new *Historical Review* is beautiful and colorful. I admire the new cover . . . —MRS. BERRY B. BROOKS, Memphis, Tenn.

It is a fine job, and I especially like your use of illustrations.—S. K. STEVENS, Harrisburg, Pa.

The *Review* is certainly glamorous with so many pictures, fine paper, etc.—MRS. JOHN W. HOBBS, Jefferson City.

I wish to congratulate you upon its changed appearance and improved makeup. The use of photographs adds much to the reader's interest.—RAY V. DENSLAW, Trenton.

I want to compliment you on the beautiful edition of the *Review* just received.—EDNA MILLAY CAMPBELL, Kirksville.

This is a decided improvement and I know it will be greatly appreciated by all the members.—R. L. FITZGERALD, Kansas City.

I have just received my copy of the *Historical Review* and want to congratulate you on its very nice appearance.—ABNER GWINN, Jefferson City.

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## MUSEUMS AND MUSEUM COLLECTIONS IN MISSOURI OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Directed by FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER<sup>1</sup>  
Compiled by RUBY M. ROBINS<sup>2</sup>

### II

#### JACKSON COUNTY

##### INDEPENDENCE

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS COLLECTION. Library in Church Auditorium, Walnut Street and South River Boulevard.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes mementos of Joseph Smith, and of those who figured in the start of the "Restoration Movement."

*General Description:* Collection, arranged by the church, has been on display since 1900.

*Maintained by:* Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

*Admission:* Free. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

UNNAMED COLLECTION. Community Welfare Agency, South Main and Kansas Streets.

*Field and Collections:* Community Welfare Agency is housed in a replica, built from original logs, of first Jackson County Courthouse built in 1827. Documents, copies of documents, and various pieces of pioneer furniture and related items are on display.

*General Description:* Replica constructed in 1916 by the City of Independence. Display arranged by the city.

*Maintained by:* City of Independence.

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

UNNAMED COLLECTION. Memorial Building, North Pleasant Street and Maple Avenue.

<sup>1</sup>FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER has been secretary and librarian of the Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review* since 1915.

<sup>2</sup>RUBY MATSON ROBINS, a native of Maryland, received her B.A. degree in 1937 and her M.A. degree in 1943, both from the University of Maryland. She taught for six years in the public high school of Silver Spring, Maryland. She is now employed as a research associate in the State Historical Society of Missouri.



Community Welfare Agency (Replica of First Jackson County Courthouse)

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes World War I and World War II relics, and portraits of pioneer citizens.

*General Description:* Collection made by Independence Chamber of Commerce, city officials, Tirey J. Ford Post of the American Legion, and the Jackson County Historical Society about 1925.

*Maintained by:* City of Independence.

*Admission:* Free. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday, and announced evening openings.

*Proposed Museum:* "Truman-Blake-Independence Museum." 108-110 East Walnut Street.

*Field and Collections:* General collection (history-science) includes antique furniture, tools, musical instruments, farm implements, blacksmith tools; fire arms; coins; stamps; articles from the families of President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman; Indian artifacts; and other items. Over 100,000 objects are to be put on display.

*General Description:* Museum organized and established by Raymond E. Blake, will be housed in a unique building to be completed in 1952. Souvenirs and antiques will be offered for sale in connection with the museum.

*Admission:* Museum in process of construction.

#### KANSAS CITY

ALEXANDER MAJORS HOME MUSEUM. 8145 State Line Road.

*Field and Collections:* Historic house museum. Display of historical items includes photographs of freighting, stage, and Pony Express ventures of the overland freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell; furniture and related objects belonging to the Russell, Majors, Waddell, and Duke W. Simpson families and to Barnett J. Johnston. Also the Charles G. Spalding map of Westport in 1855, with sketches of landmarks and homes.

*General Description:* Alexander Majors home built about 95 years ago by Majors is now occupied by Miss Louisa P. Johnston, his

great granddaughter who bought the home in 1930 and opened it to the public in July, 1950. A project of the National Old Trails Road Association is to make the home a national monument and the proposed name is Russell, Majors, and Waddell National Memorial Museum.

*Maintained by:* Miss Louisa P. Johnston.

*Admission:* Charge of \$1.00; 50¢ to members of special groups. 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Also open by appointment.

KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL OF DESIGN EXHIBITS.  
4415 Warwick Boulevard.

*Field and Collections:* Changing exhibits of paintings and sculpture, as used in teaching; maintained on a continuous schedule.

*General Description:* Rotating display organized by staff in 1944.

*Maintained by:* Kansas City Art Institute and School of Design.

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday; 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday.

KANSAS CITY MUSEUM. 3218 Gladstone Boulevard.

*Field and Collections:* General collection (science-history) includes the Daniel B. Dyer Collection of American Indian Material valued at one to three million dollars; the Loraine Shields Page Costume Wing; the Harry M. Trowbridge Archaeological Collection; the R. E. Bruner Mineral Collection of over 10,000 specimens; the William Volker Chinese Collection; the R. L. Sutton African Collection, and others. Also a planetarium (Spitz projector) seating 60 people.



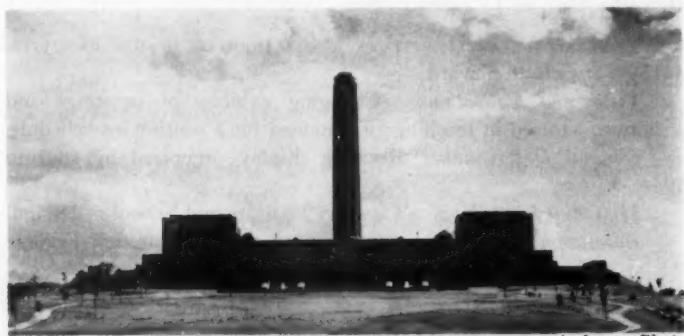
Kansas City Museum

*General Description:* Museum founded in 1939 by the Kansas City Museum Association, opened to public in 1940, became the property of the city in 1948. Many exhibits predate the museum, having been on display at the Kansas City Public Library. Museum building formerly 70-room mansion of the late R. A. Long, given to city by his daughters, Mrs. Loula Long Combs and Mrs. Sally Long

Ellis. Among the services provided by the museum are a special children's room, loan exhibits to schools, museum sponsored clubs, a quarterly publication, *The Pioneer*, and others.

*Maintained by:* City appropriation, membership, and endowment. The Kansas City Museum Association administers the museum for the city on a contract basis.

*Admission:* Free. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tuesday through Saturday; 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday; closed Monday.



*Anderson Photo*

Liberty Memorial

**LIBRARY MEMORIAL MUSEUM. 100 West 26th Street.**

*Field and Collections:* One of the adjoining structures to the Liberty Memorial Shaft is called the Museum. History collection includes war souvenirs, trophies, foreign and domestic war posters, and battle flags including those carried by the Rainbow (42nd) Division in both world wars. In the second adjoining structure, known as Memory Hall, is a large mural depicting the ceremony of dedication of ground for the memorial structure in 1921, painted by Daniel MacMorris, completed in 1950.

*General Description:* Two and one-half million dollars were contributed by the citizens of Kansas City to build this memorial as a tribute to those who fought in World War I. Memorial dedicated in 1926.

*Maintained by:* Kansas City, Liberty Memorial Division, Public Works Department.

*Admission:* Charge of 25¢. Veterans and service personnel free. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

LIGHTING INSTITUTE HISTORICAL LAMPS DISPLAY. Kansas City Power and Light building, 1330 Baltimore Avenue, eighth floor.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes about 60 lamps dating from 600 B. C. to 1951.

*General Description:* Collection, made by John Launder, Edwin R. Weeks, and H. A. Howery, has been on display since 1933.

*Maintained by:* Kansas City Power and Light Company.

*Admission:* Free. 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday.



*Anderson Photo*

William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts

WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON GALLERY OF ART AND MARY ATKINS MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. 45th and Rockhill Road.

*Field and Collections:* Art collection includes displays of phases of art representing countries and civilizations of the world from early times to the present. Outstanding are the Chinese collection of almost 10,000 objects valued at \$12,000,000; the English Tudor room; the French Gothic cloister; the medieval sculpture gallery; the extensive contemporary art galleries; and the special loan exhibits.

*General Description:* Building and installation, regarded as one of the best museum achievements in America, was provided for in the wills of Mary Atkins, Ida Houston Nelson, Laura Nelson Kirkwood, Irwin Kirkwood, and Frank Rozelle. Art collection, one of the highest ranking in the world, was provided for in the will of William Rockhill Nelson. The building was begun in 1930 and opened in 1933; the collection was begun in 1930. A forerunner of the Nelson Gallery was the Western Gallery of Art consisting of twenty oil reproductions, casts of sculpture, and five hundred framed photographs. This collection was presented to the Kansas City Art Association for the city by Nelson in 1896. Collection was housed at 110 West 9th Street briefly, then, in 1897, in the Kansas City Public Library. In 1902 William Rockhill Nelson presented the Western Gallery of Art to the Board of Education, and the name was changed to the Nelson Gallery of Art. Gallery in the library was discontinued in 1933 and the collection sent to the new quarters. Among the services provided by the museum are special lectures, children's programs, classes, special loan exhibits, and a reference library, and the *Gallery News* bulletin and other publications and services.

*Maintained by:* Funds from William Rockhill Nelson estate. Kansas City maintains the grounds.

*Admission:* Free. Saturday, Sunday, Friday and Friday evening. At all other times charge of 25¢, adults; 10¢, children under 12. 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday; 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. Friday; 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday; closed Monday. Evening openings as announced from October 1 to April 1.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS CITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY MUSEUM.  
1108 East 10th Street.

*Field and Collections:* General collection (science-history) includes biological specimens, teaching models, equipment, and instruments related to the development of the profession of dentistry.

*General Description:* Kansas City Dental College established in 1881, became the Western Dental College in 1890, then the Kansas City Western Dental College in 1919, and in 1941 a part of the University of Kansas City. D. J. McMillen established the dental museum. Material has been accumulated and cared for by Dean R. J. Rinehart since 1916.

*Maintained by:* University of Kansas City School of Dentistry.

*Admission:* Free. 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

#### SIBLEY

**FORT OSAGE RESTORATION BLOCKHOUSE NO. 1.** Fort Osage site is at Old Sibley on the Missouri River. North from U. S. Highway 24 at Buckner on County Road 20-E.

*Field and Collections:* Historic building replica of old blockhouse. Pictures, maps, and a glass case containing artifacts from the site.

*General Description:* Fort Osage, westernmost fort in the United States until 1819, was built in 1808 by soldiers under command of William Clark. The fort, sometimes known as Fort Clark, served as a trading and defense post until 1822. The site was subsequently bought and the town of Sibley laid out by Archibald Gamble, son-in-law of George C. Sibley, factor at Fort Osage. Fort Osage in time disappeared, and in 1941 the Jackson County Court bought 13 acres of land near Sibley for a restoration of the fort as a national monument. Eight months of research on the restoration was made under a W. P. A. grant in 1942. The restoration project originated with James Anderson, George F. Green, and the Native Sons of Kansas City, Missouri, who also manage the work, Jackson County paying the cost of construction. The principal blockhouse of the old fort has been restored and dedicated, in 1948, as a memorial to national expansion. The foundation of the factory building has been laid, and some of the smaller buildings have been outlined in stub-posts and marked as to their original purpose.

*Maintained by:* Native Sons of Kansas City, Missouri, and Jackson County.

*Admission:* Free. Generally 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays from May to November (no exact dates given). The D. A. R., Fort Osage Chapter, has one or two of its members in attendance at Blockhouse No. 1.



Fort Osage Blockhouse No. 1

## JASPER COUNTY

## CARTHAGE

**DOLL AND TOY COLLECTION:** Carthage Public Library.

**Field and Collections:** Handmade dolls and toys from various countries of the world.

**General Description:** Dolls and toys were collected by the late Fannie Harding Hill on her world travels. She presented the collection, along with two cabinets to hold the items, to the Carthage Public Library in 1936. Dolls at times are lent for special exhibits.

**Maintained by:** Carthage Public Library.

**Admission:** Free. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

## JOPLIN

**TRI-STATE MINERAL MUSEUM.** Schifferdecker Park.

**Field and Collections:** General collection (science-history) includes several thousand specimens of Missouri minerals, some weighing 3,000 pounds; a comprehensive lead and zinc display; models illustrating the history of lead and zinc mining methods; and commercial exhibits of lead and zinc products. Also a display of items related to the history of Joplin and a collection of Indian relics from the Tri-State area.



*Head Photo*  
Tri-State Mineral Museum

**General Description:** Museum established by the Tri-State mine owners and engineers in 1930. Mineral specimens donated by mine operators and miners.

The late Joe E. Myers assembled many of the displays.

**Maintained by:** Park Department, City of Joplin.

**Admission:** Free. Noon to 9 p. m. Monday through Sunday.

## WEBB CITY

ERNEST JESSE PALMER LITTLE MUSEUM. 321 South Main Street.

*Field and Collection:* Science collection includes a herbarium of over 20,000 specimens representing practically all flora of Jasper County as well as items from the state of Missouri and from other states. Also on display are Indian relics from the locality; a distinctive collection of fossils from the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian series of the district; and a collection of minerals and fossils from the Tri-State area and some from all over the United States.



Palmer Little Museum

*General Description:* Collection, made by Ernest Jesse Palmer formerly on the staff of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, has been on display in present location since 1948.

*Maintained by:* Ernest J. Palmer.

*Admission:* Free. Open on request.

## JOHNSON COUNTY

## WARRENSBURG

CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE, EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM AND ESSIG COLLECTION. Ward Edwards Library, and second floor, Dockery building.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes the Educational Museum of material pertinent to the curriculum of Missouri schools, and the Essig Collection of several hundred old and rare musical instruments including a Revolutionary War bass drum; Spanish American War brass and woodwinds; thirty-two variously styled bugles; a sachbut (forerunner of the 'trombone'); eighty-eight stringed instruments including an Oriental section; novel instruments including German fanfare bugles, Scotch bagpipes, and aluminum organ chimes; display illustrating the development of the cornet; and other items.

*General Description:* Educational Museum was begun by college in early 1920s as an aid to teaching. Essig Collection made by the late Don Essig (Director of Band, Central Missouri State College), who willed the instruments to the college in 1944 with the stipulation that they be kept in playing condition and be available for use by students and be on display to the public.

*Maintained by:* Central Missouri State College, State of Missouri.

*Admission:* Free. Education Museum open on appointment. Essig Collection, 1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m. Monday through Friday.

UNNAMED COLLECTION. *Warrensburg Standard-Herald* Office.

*Field and Collections:* Science collection includes five to six thousand Indian stone artifacts. Six hundred items on display.

*General Description:* Private collection of public display begun by A. G. Taubert in 1925.

*Maintained by:* A. G. Taubert.

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

## LACLEDE COUNTY

### LEBANON

BENNETT SPRING STATE PARK MUSEUM. Near main park office. (Bennett Spring State Park includes areas from both Laclede and Dallas counties; the museum is in Laclede County.)

*Field and Collections:* Science collection includes live specimens of the native fauna. Collection begun anew each season. Park naturalist in charge.

*General Description:* Temporary exhibit established from 1938 to 1942. Museum opened in its own building in 1949.

*Maintained by:* State Park Board, State of Missouri.

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, June 1 through September 1.

## LAFAYETTE COUNTY

### LEXINGTON

ANDERSON HOUSE MUSEUM. North 15th Street at continuation of Wood Street west.

*Field and Collections:* Historic house museum associated with the Battle of Lexington (September, 1861). Local history and Civil War relic collection includes pictures, guns, flags, and related items. Four rooms are furnished in the style of the period. In the vicinity of the Anderson House is the Lexington battle field, an 80 acre tract; and College Park where stands, on the site of the first Masonic College in the world, a memorial small-scale copy of the entrance way to College Hall which burned in 1932.



Fred Geary Woodcut

Anderson House

*General Description:* Colonel William Oliver Anderson erected, in 1853, the three-story house which later played a prominent part in the Battle of Lexington. The house was bought by Lafayette County in 1928 and two floors were restored. The four rooms were furnished in period style by the Missouri State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Missouri Division—United Daughters of the Confederacy. As the result of additional remodeling and repairs completed in 1951 the museum collection has been moved to a basement room and a gift shop has been added.

*Maintained by:* Lafayette County.

*Admission:* Charge of 10¢. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

## LINN COUNTY

### LACLEDE

*Proposed Museum:* "Pershing State Park Museum." Two miles west of Laclede on U. S. Highway 36.

*Field and Collections:* It is planned to build a museum in the park to house the trophies and souvenirs of John Joseph Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force during World War I. There has been some discussion of moving the Pershing boyhood home in nearby Laclede to the park to serve as a memorial museum. It is also planned to place in the shelterhouse a museum of Indian relics from the park area.

*General Description:* Through the efforts of interested persons and the Pershing Park Association headed by L. F. Moore the state legislature provided \$3,000 in 1931 to be used to promote a wooded area in Linn County, closely associated with Pershing's childhood, as a national park. In 1935 an inspector for the National Park Service recommended the park area as a military memorial; and the state legislature appropriated \$40,000 for the purchase of the land with provision that the State Park Commission (now State Park Board) be authorized to convey the title or surrender control of the park to the U. S. Government. Bills were introduced in Congress to establish the site as a national memorial, but did not pass. Further appropriations have been made by the state, and the park was dedicated in September, 1948. A project of the Pershing Park Association is to make the park a national military shrine and toward this end they have gathered many endorsements from nearby states, cities, and other interested bodies.

*Maintained by:* Pershing State Park is under the State Park Board, State of Missouri.

*Admission:* Museum not established.

#### McDONALD COUNTY

##### NOEL

OLD AS THE HILLS MUSEUM. East side of town.

*Field and Collections:* History collection of Indian, pioneer, and Civil War relics, also includes many antique items and unusual curios.

*General Description:* Collection begun in 1920s, by the late A. R. Edmondson, has been in public display since 1946.

*Maintained by:* Mrs. A. R. Edmondson.

*Admission:* 50¢, adults; 25¢, children. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, April through September.

#### MACON COUNTY

##### MACON

UNNAMED COLLECTION. Macon Public Library.

*Field and Collections:* General collection (history-science) includes Indian artifacts enclosed in a glass case; and Anti-Rust

(a women's study club organized in 1885) Memorabilia, also in a glass case. There are various items in storage in the basement including old guns, mounted birds, and the courthouse bell from Bloomington, county seat of Macon County prior to 1863.

*General Description:* Indian relics were given to the library by A. B. Corcoran, date not known, on display over twenty-five years. Anti-Rust Women's Club collection placed on display March, 1951.

*Maintained by:* General collection, Macon Public Library; Anti-Rust Memorabilia, Anti-Rust Club.

*Admission:* Free. 12:15 p. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

#### NEW CAMBRIA

WEST MEMORIAL MUSEUM. Junction of U. S. Highway 36 and Route A.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes early farm machinery, guns, furniture, lighting fixtures, clocks, and many other items.

*General Description:* Private collection on public display in its own building since 1949, begun by Dr. C. O. West in 1880.

*Maintained by:* Dr. C. O. West.

*Admission:* Charge of 25¢, adults; 10¢, children under 12. 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily April 1 through November 1.

#### MADISON COUNTY

##### FREDERICKTOWN

From 1938 to 1950 the late Dr. W. Harry Barron Collection of samples of lead ore; scenes and pictures of leading mining, some dating back 100 years; and documents relating to local mines and to history of lead discovery in the area, was on display in his office on North Mine La Motte Road. The collection is to remain in the state, though disposition has not yet been made.

## MARION COUNTY

## HANNIBAL

*Pohl Photo—State Highway Department*

Mark Twain Museum and Home

## MARK TWAIN MUSEUM AND HOME. 206-208 Hill Street.

*Field and Collections:* Historic house museum and adjoining history museum. Historic house museum, boyhood home of Mark Twain, is furnished in keeping with tradition of Clemens family. Museum building, designed in the manner of the building which formerly stood on the site, contains Mark Twain memorabilia, including Mark Twain's orchestrelle made to his order in 1904, on loan from the State Historical Society, and items associated with local history.

*General Description:* Museum building, a two-story stone structure, erected under auspices of the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce as a W. P. A. project, was dedicated in 1935. Historic house museum, the two-story Clemens' home, was purchased and presented to the city of Hannibal by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mahan, and son Dulany Mahan in 1912. Home restored and refurnished in 1937 and 1938. The Mark Twain Memorial Garden, a 100 foot square plot was bought and developed by Mrs. Dulany Mahan, Mrs. John A. Winkler, Mrs. O. R. Zimmerman, and Dulany Mahan, Jr., as a memorial to the

late Dulany Mahan. A second plot has been bought by the Mark Twain Municipal Board from contributions made by visitors to the museum.

*Maintained by:* City of Hannibal.

*Admission:* Free; donation box. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily September through May; 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily June through August.

## MILLER COUNTY

### ELDON

**CLYDE TALLEY COLLECTION.** Little Buck Horn Service Station and Tavern, one mile south of Eldon on U. S. Highway 54.

*Field and Collections:* General collection (science-history) includes 15,000 Indian artifacts and relics, 400 old and contemporary guns, and various curios.

*General Description:* Private collection on public display begun by Clyde Talley in 1940.

*Maintained by:* Clyde Talley.

*Admission:* Free. Daily when the service station is open.

### KAISER

**FIELD MUSEUM.** Public area, State Road 134, Lake of the Ozarks State Park. (Lake of the Ozarks State Park includes areas from both Miller and Camden counties; the museum is in Miller County.)

*Field and Collections:* Science collection includes small live animals, plants, pictures, types of wood, arrowheads, and related items. Library service provided. Naturalist in charge.

*General Description:* Museum established in 1948 by the Missouri State Park Board with help of Conservation Commission.

*Maintained by:* State Park Board, State of Missouri.

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily June 1 through September 6.

### LAKE OZARK

**W. R. CLARK COLLECTION OF ANIMAL HORNS.** Lake Road 103, off U. S. Highway 54.

*Field and Collections:* Science collection includes over 200 sets of animal horns gathered from all over the world.

*General Description:* Private collection on public display begun by W. R. Clark about 1900, open to the public since 1947.

*Maintained by:* W. R. Clark.

*Admission:* Free. 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily April through November.

### MONROE COUNTY

FLORIDA (Stoutsville, post office.)

MARK TWAIN STATE PARK MUSEUM. Inside main gate, Mark Twain State Park.

*Field and Collections:* Historic house museum, cabin in which Mark Twain was born. Collection on display consists of items incident to the period including pioneer furniture, weapons, Indian relics, and in the carriage house, Mark Twain's carriage.



Mark Twain Birthplace before Erection of Shelter-Structure

*General Description:* Mark Twain State Park was presented to the state in 1924 by a group of northeast Missouri newspaper people known as the Mark Twain Memorial Park Association. The project was also supported by popular subscription. The Twain cabin was given to the park by M. A. Violette. Cabin was moved to present site in 1930.

*Maintained by:* State Park Board, State of Missouri.

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, June through September.

### PARIS

MONROE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM. First floor Monroe County courthouse.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes pioneer relics, guns, and Indian relics. Also documents and letters related to early history of the area.

*General Description:* Museum organized in 1949 when the Monroe County Historical Society was organized by the Paris Rotary Club, on motion of H. J. Blanton, with R. I. Colborn as president.

*Maintained by:* Monroe County Historical Society and donations.

*Admission:* Free. 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

#### McKITTRICK

**HAYLOFT MUSEUM.** San Kushon Farm, Upper Loutre Island, about one mile off U. S. Highway 19 on Rhineland Road.

*Field and Collections:* History collection of various objects including farm and home implements; pioneer furnishings; display cases of mounted animals, and relics; old books; and other items.

*General Description:* Collection begun by George E. Meyer has been on display to the public since the late 1920s.

*Maintained by:* George E. Meyer.

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.

### NEW MADRID COUNTY

#### NEW MADRID

**MEMORIAL LIBRARY MUSEUM.** New Madrid Memorial Library.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes documents, letters, rare books, and pictures pertaining to the history of New Madrid. Also memorials to service men and women of World War II, including an oil painting reproduction by Fred Eng of old New Madrid from Henry Lewis Duseldorf Collection, and a bronze plaque with names of New Madrid service men who gave their lives in World War II.

*General Description:* Museum, organized by the Library Board, was opened May, 1948. Memorial painting given by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hunter along with a number of other items. Bronze memorial plaque given by the Woman's Club of New Madrid.



New Madrid Memorial Library

*Maintained by:* New Madrid Memorial Library.

*Admission:* Free. 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

## NEWTON COUNTY

### NEOSHO

NEWTON COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT. Newton County courthouse.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes items related to early history of Newton County such as Civil War relics, guns, mining equipment, and early day clothing.



Newton County Courthouse

*General Description:* Museum project organized by L. A. Kelly, Ralph Duncan, and the Neosho Boy Scouts in 1947. Five cases of material are in storage. Money for museum case in courthouse raised by membership dues. Plans are to add several new cases.

*Maintained by:* Newton County Museum Association.

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

### DIAMOND

*Proposed Museum:* "George Washington Carver National Monument." Diamond Grove Farm, two miles west of Diamond on U. S. Highway 71.

*Field and Collections:* By an act of Congress approved July, 1943, the National Park Service has been authorized to establish a national monument on the site of the birthplace of George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist, and to maintain a museum for relics pertaining to his career.

*General Description:* By act of Congress approved September, 1950, a sum not to exceed \$150,000 was provided for the establishment of the national monument at Diamond. The director of the National Park Service under the Interior Department is to have

control of the monument which is at present in the authorized project stage since the area is still privately owned.

*Maintained by:* National Park Service, Interior Department, U. S. Government.

*Admission:* Museum not yet established.

## NODAWAY COUNTY

### CONCEPTION

MISCELLANEOUS ART AND HISTORY COLLECTION. Conception Abbey.

*Field and Collections:* General collection (history-art) includes Sioux Indian items, religious articles, art work, war mementos, and incunabula.

*General Description:* Collection begun about 1900. Most of the items were obtained by monks of the abbey who were missionaries among the Indians of the Dakotas. Collection, formerly on display, now in storage because of lack of exhibition space.

*Maintained by:* Conception Abbey.

*Admission:* Free admission to abbey. Collection not now on display.

### MARYVILLE

NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE COLLECTION. Administration building.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes early Missouri farm implements.

*General Description:* Collection made by Agriculture Department of the college about 1940.

*Maintained by:* Northwest Missouri State College, State of Missouri.

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday when school is in session.

## OZARK COUNTY

### GAINESVILLE

OZARK COUNTY HISTORICAL EXHIBITS. Folk Festival Week; some exhibits on display in various business places remain throughout the year.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes early farm implements, old guns, pioneer household equipment, old and rare books, and costumes of various periods in Ozark County History.

*General Description:* Exhibit organized by the Gainesville Lions Club in 1950 to be an annual event. During the week, demonstrations are given in the operation of pioneer tools and implements.

*Maintained by:* Gainesville Lions Club.

*Admission:* Free. Folk Festival Week dates made known by March of each year.

## PERRY COUNTY

### ALTENBURG

PERRY COUNTY LUTHERAN MUSEUM. In a one-story log-building facing Trinity Lutheran Church.

*Field and Collections:* Historic house museum. "Log Cabin College," first Evangelical Lutheran seminary west of the Mississippi, founded in 1839. History collection on display includes items related to Saxon Lutheran immigration to the area in 1839, consisting of examples of early furniture, books, pewter, and farming implements.



First Evangelical Lutheran College before Enclosure in Shelter-Structure

*General Description:* College building moved to present site and covered by a protective shelter in 1915.

*Maintained by:* Perry County Lutheran Historical Society

*Admission:* Free. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.

### PERRYVILLE

EDWARD T. SHEEHAN MEMORIAL MUSEUM. Scholastics' building, St. Mary's Seminary.

*Field and Collections:* Memorabilia from the life of Bishop Sheehan. Also a few Chinese curios.

*General Description:* Museum founded in 1935 by members of the Unit of the Catholic Student's Mission Crusade connected with

the Scholasticate of the seminary, on motion of Father Charles Cannon.

*Maintained by:* Donations and the treasury of the Mission Crusade Unit.

*Admission:* Free. Not open to the public in general; only to visitors to the seminary from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.

### PETTIS COUNTY

#### SEDALIA

**MUSEUM OF PETTIS COUNTY.** First and second floors of Pettis County courthouse.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes thirty-three cases of relics and historical articles.

*General Description:* Museum organized in 1942 by American Legion Post No. 16, which also formed the Pettis County Historical Society in 1944.

*Maintained by:* Pettis County Historical Society.

*Admission:* Free. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday



*Massie, Mo. Resources Div.*  
Pettis County Courthouse

### PHELPS COUNTY

#### ROLLA

**MINERAL MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY.** Second floor Norwood Hall.

*Field and Collections:* Science collection includes 2,500 specimens representing several hundred mineral species. Minerals from the world constitute a large part of the collection; special sections are devoted to Missouri minerals.

*General Description:* Museum organized in 1904 when the State Board of Equalization assigned the Missouri mining exhibit from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the School of Mines, and the government of Mexico donated the Mexican mineral exhibit. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass company donated ten display cases. Also given by the General Assembly was the Missouri mineral exhibit from

the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. Other items acquired by purchase and gift.

*Maintained by:* School of Mines and Metallurgy, State of Missouri.

*Admission:* Free. Open on request to head of Geology Department.

### PIKE COUNTY

#### LOUISIANA

**R. R. ROWLEY COLLECTION.** Central School building and Rowley annex.

*Field and Collections:* Science collection of rocks, starfish, and butterflies as used in teaching.

*General Description:* Collection given to Central School in 1935 by R. R. Rowley, one time superintendent of Louisiana schools and outstanding collector of lepidoptera.

*Maintained by:* Central School, town of Louisiana.

*Admission:* Free. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. when school is in session.

### RANDOLPH COUNTY

#### MOBERLY

**OMAR N. BRADLEY TROPHY ROOM.** Moberly Public Library.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes war trophies and souvenirs of General Omar N. Bradley, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, 1948 to 1949; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1949—. General Bradley is a native of Randolph County.



*Courtesy Moberly Monitor-Index*

Section of Bradley Trophy Room

July, 1949, with Gen. and Mrs. Bradley participating in the ceremonies.

*General Description:* Room established and collection assembled by the Moberly Chamber of Commerce and the Public Library Board of Trustees with the co-operation of General Omar N. Bradley. Room formally opened

*Maintained by:* Committee of the Moberly Chamber of Commerce.

*Admission:* Free. 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. June, July, and August, Monday through Saturday; other months 9:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

### ST. CHARLES COUNTY

#### ST. CHARLES

LINDENWOOD COLLEGE MUSEUM. Collection in storage.

*Field and Collections:* History collection includes articles, papers, and an organ belonging to George C. and Mary Easton Sibley, founders of Lindenwood College.

*General Description:* Museum organized by college was housed in library building from 1935 to 1948. Collection in storage because of lack of display space.

*Maintained by:* Lindenwood College.

*Admission:* Collection not now on display.

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*This is the second in a series of three articles. The third will appear in April. Museums and collections on which information has been received after August 1, 1951, will be listed in an addendum to part three.*

**FOUNDER OF BAY COLLECTION HONORED**

Dr. J. Christian Bay, founder of the State Historical Society's prized collection of Midwestern Americana, was honored on his eightieth birthday, October 12, by a banquet given at the Palmer House in Chicago. Dr. Bay is librarian emeritus of the John Crerar Library in Chicago and a distinguished bibliophile, collector, educator, and author.

The program for the evening following the banquet mirrored the diverse interests of the honored guest and the universal esteem in which he is held by those with whom he has come in contact. Franklin J. Meine, editor-in-chief of *The American Peoples Encyclopedia*, served as master of ceremonies and Dr. Phineas L. Windsor, librarian emeritus of the University of Illinois library was the first speaker, choosing as his subject "The Elder Librarians." Other speakers and their subjects were: Dr. Henry T. Heald, president, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, who spoke on "The Crerar Library"; Professor Laurence C. Thompson, director of libraries at the University of Kentucky, who discussed "Contributions of the Honored Guest to Mid-Western Literature"; Poul Scheel, consul general of Denmark at Chicago, who talked on "The Honored Guest's Contributions to his Native Country"; Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, who spoke on "The Honored Guest as Collector of Western Americana"; Lauritz Melchior, who spoke on "My Recollections of the Honored Guest"; and Helmut Bay of Washington, D. C., who spoke on "What We Know about the Honored Guest."

The program closed with the presentation of a lamp to Mrs. Dora Elizabeth Bay by Einar Mose and a guest book autographed with the names of those present to Dr. Bay by Peter B. Nelson.

Believing that our readers would be interested in knowing more of the details of Dr. Bay's connection with the State Historical Society of Missouri and how it came about that our Society was fortunate enough to secure the J. Christian Bay Collection of early Western Americana, we are printing here Floyd C. Shoemaker's talk, delivered at the banquet.

## DR. BAY, COLLECTOR OF MIDDLE WESTERN AMERICANA

My acquaintance with Dr. Bay came about through his work as a collector of Middle Western Americana and through the great good fortune of the State Historical Society of Missouri in acquiring the J. Christian Bay Collection.

The collection which Dr. Bay brought together over a period of almost half a century is widely known throughout the United States as well as abroad. However, I see the Bay library not only as a supremely valuable and world-famous collection of books, but also as a clear expression and revelation of some of the finest aspects of the personality of the collector. For the good taste, the sure judgment, and the vast, cultivated erudition which were applied to the collecting show up unmistakably in any perusal of the books.

Dr. Bay respected the pioneering men and women who interpreted in a practical way our American spirit, and he judged the books by and about them in the light of the genuine human experience which was revealed in them. Dr. Bay's sympathy for all humanity could allow him to value such a book for the pleasure he received from reading it, whether or not it was classed as a collector's rarity in the market places of the world. That is a mark of the true bibliophile.

I think Dr. Bay must have had a wonderful time tracking down the books he wanted. He pursued that kind of work as a hobby, as other men might engage in golf or checkers. Many are the anecdotes which he can relate of his adventures in collecting, and of the thrill of discovering and possessing some long desired volume.

Dr. Bay is a good bargain hunter, but he doesn't boast of his brilliant acquisitions. The triumphant joy of finding some sought-for treasure in an out of the way book shop never dazzled the conscience of the honorable collector, who has been known even to offer more than the unsuspecting bookseller's price for a precious volume which was marked ridiculously low. He in turn demanded an atmosphere of friendly integrity in his book shops.

He has a natural aptitude for collecting. His training as a botanist in Copenhagen and his working experience in this country developed a flair for classification, so that he was well equipped to organize the historical, literary, and descriptive data on books with reference to what he wanted to get, and why, and what he was willing to pay. Besides this natural skill as a collector, Dr. Bay located in Chicago, where he was in an excellent position to shop

around and pick up real bargains from the shelves, attics, and basements of the many book stores—and he did. Some volumes came from other midwest cities, and from auctions in New York, London, and Paris.

His private collecting did not interfere in any way with his responsibilities in building up the John Crerar Library, which dealt with technology, science, and business, rather than history or literature.

Dr. Bay tried to collect both rare books and books of intrinsic worth. Frequently the two went together. He tried to confine his subject to the broad middle western area north of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, and lying between the Rockies and Alleghenies, and especially that portion of the area which Hamlin Garland appropriately called the "Middle Border." Numerically, the collection contained fewer than 3,500 items.

Now, I had heard of this collection for years, but having a limited appropriation and small private funds, I did not think the State Historical Society of Missouri could be so forward as to think of acquiring it. And then one bitter cold winter morning in 1941, I was walking the corridor of our library just thinking about that wonderful Bay Collection up here in Chicago. It occurred to me that Dr. Bay was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri and had been for years. Though I'd never met him, I decided to write him, telling him frankly of our need for such a store of western books and asking if he might either give or sell us the famous Bay Collection.

I received an immediate reply, saying that although he couldn't quite donate the library, he'd like to see it at our Society, and that he would do the next best thing—he would sell it to us for just what it had cost him, an amount which he estimated to be \$17,500.

I took the matter up at once with the president of the Society, George A. Rozier, and the members of the finance committee, Isidor Loeb, E. E. Swain, and Roy D. Williams, and received a favorable reaction. Within a few days I made a trip to Chicago and spent a week there looking over the books. Dr. Bay gave me his invoice cards to take back with me. These cards were checked by the Society's cataloger to find what percentage of the books was in the libraries of the Society or University of Missouri, and also to learn the current value of the volumes.

We found that the libraries had only about forty percent of the books. What is more, we found that, disregarding mint condition of copies, disregarding the fine tooled bindings which Dr. Bay had added on many books, the library which he was offering us was worth several times what he asked for it.

Needless to say, his offer was accepted. A token transfer of a \$1000 check on one hand and a \$2,000 book on the other took place at the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis in June, 1941. The volume was Stipp's *Western Miscellany*, printed at Zenia, Ohio, in 1827, and now one of the rarest of all books on the West.

Perhaps you wonder why Dr. Bay was willing to accept a price of only twenty-five to fifty cents on the dollar for his outstanding collection. Several factors may answer this. First was his appreciation of the need for such a collection in one of the mid-western states which lacked this sort of library. Second, the collection was to be named in his honor and was to be kept intact as a unit. It is now housed in glass cases in an especially designed rare book room at the Society's quarters in Columbia.

Another reason for Dr. Bay's generosity was perhaps one of sentiment. It was in St. Louis that he found his first job after he arrived in this country, working there some seven years for Dr. Trelease at Shaw's Garden. It was also in St. Louis that Dr. Bay met Miss Dora Elizabeth Detjen, who in 1893 became Mrs. J. Christian Bay. We Missourians like to claim him as a fellow Missourian by adoption.

It is a great privilege to have the Bay Collection placed permanently in Missouri. The evident pleasure which Dr. Bay took in making this outstanding collection will be shared by research scholars from all over the nation, who regard the Bay Collection as a veritable treasure trove of original sources on our middle western American heritage. The world of scholarship owes an eternal debt of gratitude to J. Christian Bay.

In these days of astronomical figures which we see but don't understand, of terrestrial forces which we hear of but don't want to feel, of infernal conditions we know exist but don't want first hand knowledge of, it is truly a shaft of cultural light that reveals to us a man who in the year 1951 can believe in the worth of history, literature, and culture in general, and who has made a complete success in life pursuing just such intangible treasures.

**"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY"**

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER\*

Here are the Society's six illustrated "This Week In Missouri History" articles which have appeared in Missouri newspapers during the past three months.

The articles were written by research associates of the Society under my editorship. Miss Jean Brand wrote on early dentists, temperance societies, locomotives, Indian food, and tobacco, while Mrs. Ruby Matson Robins wrote the article on the Spanish leaving Missouri.

Illustrations were gleaned from widely scattered sources. The picture of the suffering early-day dental patient came from the collection of the Northwestern University Dental School, and the militant temperance reformers were sketched for an 1888 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. The quaint locomotive was found among the Society's picture files. George Catlin, author and artist, made the drawing of Indians around a campfire for his 1857 book on the North American Indians, and Kansas City artist Albert Marvin drew the modern lithograph of the tobacco auction at Weston. The picture of the loaded keelboat illustrating the Spaniards' bag-and-baggage departure from Missouri was found in an 1856 *Harper's* magazine.

A brief reference list follows each article for those who may wish to read further.

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\*FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER since 1915 has been secretary and librarian of the Society as well as editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*.



**PIONEER DENTISTS DID BIG JOB WITH FEW TOOLS**

*Released October 4, 1951*

Our toothaches today hurt just as much as the pioneer Missourian's did, but they are over with more quickly and easily because we have skilled dentists to take care of them.

The 1200 people in the village of St. Louis in 1809 must have presented a virtual bonanza of aching teeth to Dr. Paul, newly arrived to practice his profession in the Territory of Louisiana. Dr. Paul announced that he would extract, clean, plug, and strengthen teeth and also make artificial ones. He used so few instruments that he could wait on patients either at his home or theirs.

The population of French and Americans may have regarded his services dubiously at first, because there seemed little choice be-



*Courtesy Northwestern University Dental School*

**Early Dentists extracted Teeth Anywhere.**

tween the misery of letting a tooth rot out or in having it extracted while the patient writhed in mortal agony. Friends of the victim held him down as the dentist tugged at the offending molar with a pair of "pullikens," hoping that the jaw would not be fractured in the process. Often the patient was partially stupefied with large doses of whiskey before a tooth was taken out.

The first Missouri dentists were sincere craftsmen for the most part, though their tools were crude and their scientific knowledge was only a few generations advanced from that of their professional ancestors, the barber-surgeons. At least one St. Louis dentist in 1830 offered extractions free to anyone without money who was suffering the tortures of a toothache.

Eleven dentists were doing business in St. Louis in 1837, serving a population of about 10,000. There was also a steady sale of patent toothache drops. Missourians were beginning to understand the benefits of the toothbrush by 1842, when Sherman's Orris Tooth Paste was advertised as recommended by "chemists, physicians, and the clergy" for use on the teeth every night with a stiff brush.

Dentists boasted that they placed artificial teeth which could not be distinguished from the natural set. Early false teeth were carved of ivory or bone, with cumbersome upper and lower plates joined by springs. Sometimes human teeth gleaned from the dead on the battlefields of Europe were mounted and used. In 1846 Doctors Silvers and Butler erected a furnace to manufacture Incorruplicte Porcelain Teeth in St. Louis.

Dentists in the 1840's and 50's ground cavities with a geared hand drill which worked on the principle of a rotary egg beater, and they filled teeth with gold foil rolled into cylinders. Extractions cost about fifty cents at the office and one dollar when the dentist was called to the home.

Dr. J. S. Clark introduced the blessing of anesthetic to suffering Missouri dental patients when he began using "Sommnific Gas," or sulphuric ether, at his St. Louis office in 1847.

In western Missouri, dentistry advanced when Dr. John K. Stark came to Independence about 1848, and Kansas City's first dentist arrived in 1855.

Once started, dentistry as a profession grew rapidly in Missouri. Thirty-six dentists from all sections of the state met in 1865 and

organized the Missouri State Dental Association. This group helped promote the Missouri Dental College in 1866 and fostered the much needed state law of 1883 which made it illegal to practice dentistry in Missouri without a diploma from a recognized dental college.

[References: Lufkin, Arthur W., *A History of Dentistry* (Philadelphia, 1938); Missouri State Dental Association, History Committee, *The History of Dentistry in Missouri* (Fulton, Mo., 1938).]

### TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES FLOURISHED IN MISSOURI A CENTURY AGO

*Released October 18, 1951*

On a dark and starless night in 1889 a ghostly group of figures moved along the streets of Spickardsville in Grundy County. In the shadow of a railroad section house they were joined by another group.

Then suddenly they were revealed in the light from the open door of Drury Davis's saloon—thirteen women armed with hatchets, brooms, and clubs. Customers scurried for cover as bedlam broke loose in a shattering of glass and splintering of furniture. The liquid assets of Mr. Davis's business flowed away upon the ground.

Half the town went on a special train to the trial of the crusaders in Trenton, where in spite of protests by the W.C.T.U. and other temperance advocates, the women were fined \$5.00 each and costs.

The direct methods of the Spickardsville women may have inspired the hatchet-wielding, saloon-wrecking ventures a dozen years later of the famous Carry A. Nation, who had lived in Missouri.

Missourians were not always so riotous in promoting temperance reform. The movement began with lectures on health and morals.



Temperance Societies Took Part at  
Independence Local Option Election  
in 1888.

In the 1820's, when whiskey barrels were on tap at every boat landing and grocery store, drunkenness was rife and led to violent crimes and quarrels. Whiskey was a common treatment for pioneer ailments. Under such conditions temperance societies grew as population increased.

In October, 1833, delegates from ten temperance groups met at Columbia and organized the Missouri State Temperance Society, whose declared goal was to "effect the Entire Abstinence from Ardent Spirits throughout the state of Missouri."

Lecturers sponsored by various temperance societies toured the state in the 1840's and 50's, and since other amusements were scarce on the frontier the popularity of their speeches was partly responsible for the spread of the movement.

A height in Missouri temperance agitation was reached between 1846 and 1853. The St. Louis order of the Sons of Temperance was organized about 1844, and there were 2,042 state members in 1858. The Washingtonian Society bought a building in St. Louis for lectures and a temperance restaurant designed to cure drunkards.

A national society, the Temperance Union, was founded in Louisiana, Missouri, in 1851-52, but had trouble getting started because the owners of both printing offices in town were opposed to the movement and refused to print the ritual. This society was among the first to admit women. Besides the statewide groups, many towns had at least one temperance society connected with the churches.

Idealistic temperance reform gradually turned into the more determined prohibition crusade. Proposals of the strict "Maine Law" in 1854-55 brought out the question in strongly pro or con debates and newspaper editorials. Prohibition issues split some societies and stirred the ever present opposition to stronger measures.

Temperance and other reforms were overwhelmed in the disorder of the Civil War, but advocates came back with renewal zeal for prohibition in 1870-90. Special newspapers such as the *Temperance Standard* in Pike County and the *New Age* at Sedalia promoted the cause.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Missouri was organized in 1882, and the Anti-Saloon Army came into being in the nineties. Growing agitation brought about the passage of a "local option" law in 1887 under which much of Missouri eventually went dry.

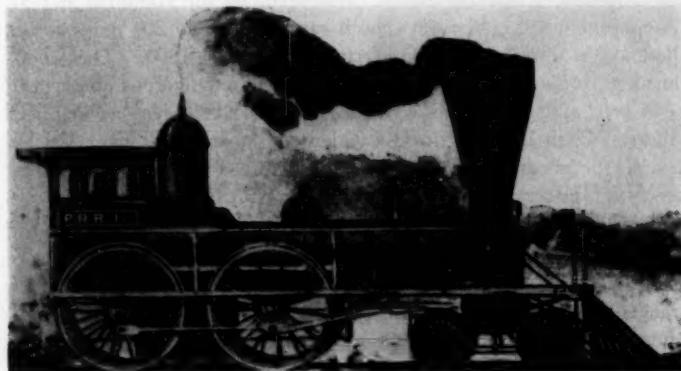
The societies then gathered strength for the final push toward their greatest, if temporary, victory—Missouri's ratification of the 18th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, on January 16, 1919.

[References: *Kansas City Star*, August 16, 1939; Scharf, J. Thomas, *History of Saint Louis City and County* (Philadelphia, 1883), Vol. 2, p. 1766; Shoemaker, Floyd C., editor, *Missouri, Day By Day* (Columbia, Mo., 1942-43), Vol. 2, pp. 376-377; Windell, Marie George, "Background of Reform on the Missouri Frontier," *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 39 (January, 1945), pp. 174-177; Windell, Marie George, "Reform in the Roaring Forties and Fifties," *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 39 (April, 1945), pp. 305-309.]

#### MISSOURI'S FIRST LOCOMOTIVES GIVEN NAMES INSTEAD OF NUMBERS

*Released November 1, 1951*

The little locomotive "Pacific" chugged slowly away from the depot in St. Louis on November 12, 1852, with wood smoke billowing from its funnel-shaped stack and brass bell clanging merrily at each pull of the rope from the engineer's cab.



Engines Such as This Pulled Missouri's First Trains.

Its spindly cowcatcher nosed ahead cautiously, ready to scoop up any heedless citizen who might stray onto the rails. For the "Pacific" was the first locomotive in Missouri, and it was making the first run on the new Pacific Railroad Company track, out to the old Manchester Road, at a point north of the present Shaw's Garden.

Such early locomotives as the "Pacific" were treated as individual personalities and given romantic, colorful names rather than

numbers. Their black iron sides were carefully wiped clean and their brass trim was polished to a shining brightness by proud attendants. The "Pacific" weighed twenty-two tons and cost \$9,000 delivered from an eastern manufacturer.

Probably the first locomotive built in Missouri was completed in July, 1853, by Palm and Robertson and named the "St. Louis." On July 19 the "St. Louis" pulled a train of passenger coaches with 600 official guests on the first lap of a gala thirty-nine-mile excursion celebrating the opening of the Pacific Company's first division, from St. Louis to Franklin (now Pacific).

A locomotive named "Missouri" met with tragedy, however, when the same company celebrated the opening of the road from St. Louis to Jefferson City on November 1, 1855. As the engine drew the excursion train across a long bridge on the Gasconade, west of Hermann, the structure collapsed, plunging the "Missouri" and two of the cars over the embankment. Thirty-one people were killed and rescue of the seventy injured was hampered by a heavy thunderstorm.

Another locomotive named "Missouri," on the Hannibal and St. Joseph line, became famous when it carried the mail 206 miles across the state in a record four-hour run on April 3, 1860. The wood-burning "Missouri" swayed and bounced over a dangerous unseasoned road bed, and the wheels screamed around the curves as engineer Addison Clark kept the throttle wide open most of the way. At St. Joseph the precious packet of mail was handed over to the rider on the first westbound Pony Express.

Among the engines on the Hannibal and St. Joseph line were the "Albany," "R. M. Stewart," and "Governor Polk." Fifteen were named for Indian tribes, and others for counties through which the track passed. The "Governor Polk" was renamed "General Lyon" after the battle of Wilson's Creek, as a rebuke to Polk's stand on slavery.

In 1859 the Pacific line's "iron horses" were gobbling up a cord of wood apiece every  $46\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and about a pint of oil in 21 miles, besides using quantities of cotton waste and tallow.

But the old champions were on the wane. The faithful seven-year-old "Pacific" was used mostly for hauling gravel in 1859, and needed repairs; the once banner-decked "St. Louis" was used largely in construction work. The newer "California," "Gasconade," "Boone," "Shawnee," and "Atlantic" were carrying the passengers.

G. W. Hough, president of the state Board of Public Works in 1859 hailed such engines as the "Ottawa," "Neosho," "Memphis," and "Pilot Knob" as the new leaders among locomotives on Missouri railroads—because of the number of tons they could haul uphill on specified gradients. The day was not far off when science was to replace personality in Missouri locomotives.

[References: Jennings, Dorothy, "The Pacific Railroad Company," *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. 6 (1931), pp. 288-314; *Journal of the Senate of Missouri, Adjourned Session, 1859-60* (Jefferson City, 1860), appendix, pp. 66-67; Shoemaker, Floyd C., *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), Vol. I, pp. 757-761; Thornton, W. J., "Early History of Railroads in Missouri," *Proceedings of the St. Louis Railroad Club* (St. Louis, February 13, 1903), pp. 7-22.]

### INDIANS IN MISSOURI ATE WELL—IN SEASON

Released November 15, 1951

Indians in Missouri ate almost anything in hard times, but in plentiful seasons they dined abundantly on a variety of native foods.

It was the duty of the braves to "bring home the bacon" in the form of wild game. Indian women cultivated the crops. They planted haphazard fields of Indian corn, or maize, with beans, pumpkins, and squash scattered among the stalks. Potatoes could be kept for winter, and melons were enjoyed in the summer months.

Corn was the great staple food of Indian tribes throughout the Midwest, and formed the basis of their year-round diet. It was easy to store, nutritious, and it tasted good whether fresh off the cob or ground into meal. The squaws made bread by stirring corn-meal, salt, and boiling water into cakes and baking them in hot ashes. A traveler visiting a Missouri camp of the Little Osages in 1811 was handed a bowl of square pieces of cake which he thought tasted like gingerbread. He found they were made of the pulp of the persimmon mixed with pounded corn.



Squaws Broiled Buffalo Meat Over An Open Campfire.

Hominy, from the Indian word, *auhuminea*, was a dish adopted enthusiastically by Missouri pioneers. The Indians made hominy by boiling corn grains in the lye of wood ashes until the hard skin separated, then pouring the lot into a basket which was dipped up and down in clean water until the lye and skins were removed. The remainder was cooked until soft enough to eat.

The explorer Bossu, crossing the country which is now Missouri in the 1750's, ate an Indian dish called *sagamité*, made from a gruel of maize flour sweetened with maple syrup. He thought it "tolerably good and refreshing." Rations for braves on the warpath consisted of a small bag of parched cornmeal which they mixed with water to eat.

In season, the Indians ate crab-apples, may-apples, blackberries, grapes, nuts, and wild strawberries. They cooked *pash-e-quah*, a large root resembling the sweet potato, with a chestnut flavor. When food was scarce, Indians ate acorns mixed with buffalo grease, regarded as a last resort next to acorns alone. The Osages used the black seeds of the lily pod, called *yawhappen*, ground into meal for food.

Buffalo, bear, and venison meat, and ducks and turkeys were roasted over an open fire, boiled, or wrapped in leaves and baked among hot coals. Missouri Indians ate fish only when they could not find meat or poultry.

They most generally threw everything together in a pot and boiled it into soup. Indians often made soup composed of corn boiled in water with meat, grease, and beans, seasoned with rock salt. Each person had his private wooden bowl and spoon to serve himself.

Persimmons were preserved in cakes with layers of buffalo grease, and honey found in bee trees was a favorite dessert. Where there were sugar maples the Indians made quantities of sugar from the syrup, but they were so fond of it that they rarely had any left after the sugaring season.

Although buffalo grease sounds like a rough form of shortening today, modern cooks might envy some of the Indian combinations of maple syrup or persimmon pulp with corn meal. Since the proof

of the pudding is in the eating, it is too bad that no samples are available.

[References: Bossu, Jean B., *Travels Through Louisiana* (London, 1771), Vol. 1, pp. 104-189; Hunter, John D., *Memoirs of a Captivity Among the Indians* (London, 1824), pp. 256-261; "Missouri Reader, The: Indians in the Valley," *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 38 (October, 1944), pp. 82-84; Short, Emma J., *The Culture of the Osage Indians in Missouri* (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Missouri, 1934), pp. 13-17.]

**TOBACCO TRADE BOomed IN MISSOURI  
DURING LAST CENTURY**

*Released December 6, 1951*

When an early-day Missourian ran short of hard cash he could manufacture his own currency—and it was accepted as legal tender.



**TOBACCO AUCTION AT WESTON.**  
By Missouri Artist Albert H. Marvin, Jr.

A farmer prepared for a shopping trip to town by making *carottes* of tobacco, which were hard plugs resembling a carrot in shape and called by the French name for that root. The *carotte* had a specified weight and was worth two livres, or about thirty-seven cents, as a recognized medium of exchange.

In setting up his "mint," the pioneer bored holes in a log, dampened a sufficient amount of cured tobacco leaves, and pounded them in tightly with a mallet. When the tobacco dried as tough and hard as desired, he split the log and removed his "currency."

Since nearly all the adult population took snuff, there was a steady demand for these plugs from which the snuff was grated.

The need for *carottes* vanished after a time, but tobacco became a leading Missouri crop. Indians had cultivated a species of tobacco, and the French raised limited quantities, but in the 1820's the trade became a major industry. As early as 1817 a tobacco factory was established in St. Louis by Richard and Quarles, and another small company was organized by Lamme and Bingham in 1821. The industry grew rapidly after that.

Missouri soil and climate were pronounced ideal for tobacco culture, but some growers did not understand the proper care of the crop at first. In 1827 farmers in the rich Boone's Lick tobacco country were disappointed because their shipments, along with others among the 1350 hogsheads of Missouri tobacco on the New Orleans market, brought lower prices than those from other states. The inspectors at that port explained that the original quality of Missouri tobacco rivaled any on the market, but that it was carelessly handled and negligently cured. They suggested methods for improvement which Missourians apparently took to heart, because by 1841 the state's tobacco crop was estimated at 12,000 hogsheads, and the 1842 crop at 20,000.

Continued lack of uniformity in Missouri tobacco, and the resulting lower market values brought about official tobacco inspection in 1843, when a state warehouse was built in St. Louis and the governor was authorized to appoint two inspectors.

After 1850 there was a great expansion in the tobacco industry in Missouri, and growers and manufacturers prospered. Towns such as Rocheport and Glasgow, which were the shipping points for the Boone's Lick crops, gained new wealth from the trade. Farmers from as far as thirty miles away delivered cured loose tobacco to Rocheport factories during the late winter months. Much of it was stemmed, packed in huge hogsheads, and stored in warehouses until the opening of the navigation season in the spring. A small amount was made into chewing tobacco and cigars, and into one-fourth pound twists for the Indian trade.

During the Civil War St. Louis became the largest tobacco manufacturing city in the United States.

Today tobacco is grown in about half of Missouri's 114 counties, but the greatest commercial production is in Platte, Chariton, Cooper, Caldwell, Pike, Clay, Jackson, Buchanan, Randolph, and Shelby

counties. The largest loose-leaf tobacco market west of the Mississippi is at Weston. In 1947 Missouri ranked 15th among the states in tobacco production, with a crop valued at \$2,022,000.

[References: Scharf, J. Thomas, *History of Saint Louis City and County* (Philadelphia, 1883) Vol. 2, pp. 1246-1249; White, John Barber, "The Missouri Merchant One Hundred Years Ago," *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 13, (January, 1919), p. 104.]

**THE FLAG OF SPAIN GOES DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI**

*Released December 20, 1951*

"The flag under which you have been protected for a period of nearly thirty-six years is to be withdrawn," Spanish Lieutenant-Governor Delassus announced to the citizens of St. Louis in March, 1804. To Indians camped nearby he said simply, "Your Father the Spaniard is going."



Spanish Officials In Missouri Loaded Royal Archives And Artillery Into Boats in 1804 And Went Down The Mississippi, Never To Return.

The United States had taken possession of Upper Louisiana and the Spanish were moving out; some nine months later they finally departed. Spain lost Louisiana to France in 1800, but remained in control of the territory almost up to the time of its transfer to the United States.

The Spanish government ordered Delassus to New Orleans in January, 1804, directing him to bring all correspondence, artillery, ammunitions, and goods belonging to the king. It took him until November to secure four boats strong enough to take on the

artillery and other effects, and he personally had to borrow money to pay for the boats and to buy supplies and clothing for soldiers who had not been paid for a year.

On November 16, 1804, Delassus and his staff boarded one of the boats, taking the archives collected at St. Louis. An hour later the clerks and soldiers, a total of sixty-seven men, went on board the other boats bearing artillery and other possessions. With drum beat, gun salute, and raised flag, the convoy moved down the Mississippi.

Among the stops Delassus made on the way to New Orleans were those at the posts of Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, to collect the royal effects and archives. At Ste. Genevieve he took aboard the Spanish property, except for two small cannon lent to Moses Austin. Austin indicated that if the Spaniards wanted the guns they could come and get them, but later Austin turned the cannon over.

Rain and cold accompanied the convoy to Cape Girardeau, where the population, except for the commander, Louis Lorimier, were more or less hostile to the Spaniards. Fearing this hostility, Delassus ordered the guns loaded and arrived at the post with flag unfurled and drums beating. Instead of finding trouble, Delassus was hailed by a loud salute ingeniously set off in a hollowed-out tree at the instigation of Lorimier. Delassus said that he was greatly insulted by some of the inhabitants of Cape Girardeau, but that Lorimier wept when he left, saying, "You take the Spanish flag with you, but you cannot take the feelings that are deeply impressed in my heart."

Delassus arrived at New Madrid after eight days on the way from St. Louis—days made miserable by rain, hail, snow, and cold. Here the men debarked under arms, with drumbeat and flying flag. The Spaniards remained in New Madrid, where they were well received, for about a month while the boats were repaired and provisions secured.

On December 21, 1804, the convoy left New Madrid for New Orleans, where it would become a part of the general evacuation of Louisiana. That same day the flag of Spain, so important in the colonization of Upper Louisiana, passed the southern boundary of what is now Missouri.

[References: Fortier, Alcée, *A History of Louisiana* (Paris, 1904), Vol. 2, pp. 317-319; Houck, Louis, *A History of Missouri* (Chicago, 1908), Vol. 2, pp. 355-375; Shoemaker, Floyd C., *Missouri and Missourians Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* (Chicago, 1943), Vol. 1, pp. 158-59.]

## THE GERMAN THEATRE OF EARLY RURAL MISSOURI

BY ELBERT R. BOWEN<sup>1</sup>

Along with hunting, fishing, hiking, fencing, singing, and dancing, theatrical production shared the amusement hours of the German settlers in early rural Missouri. Since many of them were accustomed to attending the theatre in Germany, it was in no way unusual that they readily established their own theatres in America. In the two decades before the Civil War, Germans founded theatres wherever they settled; in New Orleans, in 1839; in New York City, 1840; in St. Louis, in 1842; in Davenport, Iowa, in 1855; and in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1859.<sup>2</sup> Those who settled in the rural areas of Missouri, beyond St. Louis, were no exception. The German residents of Hermann, Missouri, founded a theatre as early as 1843, only eleven years after the first English-speaking theatre in the region was established in Columbia.<sup>3</sup>

The German theatre materialized chiefly along the Missouri River. Existing records limit our knowledge to the amateur groups formed in Hermann, in 1843; in Washington, in 1854; in Boonville, in 1856; in Jefferson City, in 1858; in Lexington, in 1859; in Kansas City, in 1860; and possibly in Hannibal, in 1858. Cape Girardeau and St. Joseph probably saw some German theatricals immediately before the Civil War, for the German residents of those towns had formed social and athletic organizations, which usually fostered the

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<sup>2</sup>Arthur H. Moehlenbrock, "The German Drama on the New Orleans Stage," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XXVI (April, 1943), 371, 448; Fritz A. H. Leuchs, *The Early German Theatre in New York, 1840-1872* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1928), p. xiii; Alfred H. Nolle, *The German Drama on the St. Louis Stage* (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1917), pp. 9-12; Joseph S. Schick, *The Early Theater in Eastern Iowa: Cultural Beginnings and the Rise of the Theater in Davenport and Eastern Iowa, 1836-1863* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1939), p. 74; Henry C. Youngerman, "Theatrical Activities: Madison, Wisconsin, 1836-1907," (unpublished Doctor's Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1940), p. 26.

<sup>3</sup>Elbert R. Bowen, "A Study of Theatrical Entertainments in Rural Missouri before the Civil War" (unpublished doctor's dissertation, University of Missouri, 1950), p. 271.

German stage in Missouri. Similarly, the Germans of St. Charles were probably active in the theatre, but no existing records prove this assumption.

Wherever German theatricals were presented, virtually the entire German community participated in them. Unlike the Americans of the period, the Germans formed a homogeneous community, bound together by common interests, philosophies, economic and social needs, and prejudices from without. Whereas the English-speaking Thespians were invariably the young men of the community, the German performers were the men and women—even on occasion the boys and girls—of the entire German population. Whereas an American who acted in plays found it necessary to justify his activities to his fellow-men by claiming that the theatre was educational or cultural, the Germans usually felt that the theatre was worthwhile simply because it was fun. So whole-heartedly did the citizens of Hermann believe in amusements, including theatricals, that they formed a society, called the *Erholung*, which had the responsibility of planning all Sunday diversions.<sup>4</sup> The leaders of the Hermann dramatic activities were August Leonhard, a tinner, and Otto Brix, an architect and later a newspaper publisher. Probably persons of many other occupations in that community walked the boards of the local stage, as they did in Boonville, where among the eighty members of a singing society which presented plays the following occupations and professions were represented: lawyer, doctor, philanthropist, capitalist, manufacturer, brewer, saloon-keeper, merchant, teacher, blacksmith, brick-maker, druggist, soldier, tailor, carpenter, butcher, saddler, wagon-maker, cabinet-maker, and piano-tuner.<sup>5</sup> A further tribute to the quality and respectability of the German Thespians lies in the recommendations of their performances by the American newspapers.<sup>6</sup>

Although the Germans sometimes formed independent dramatics societies, they more frequently fostered the theatre through their excellent musical and athletic organizations. In Washington, the *Theaterverein*, or Players Club, was formed in 1854, but it was not until after the Civil War that the local dramatists were absorbed

<sup>4</sup>William G. Bek, *The German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and Its Colony, Hermann, Missouri* (Philadelphia, Americana Germanica Press, 1907), pp. 161-62.

<sup>5</sup>So identified in green ink in the treasurer's account book of the Boonville *Sanger Chor* by the late E. J. Huber, Boonville, Missouri, formerly a member of the *Turnverein*.

<sup>6</sup>Two examples are: *Boonville Weekly Observer*, November 29, 1856; *Lexington Weekly Express*, March 17, 1860.

by the athletic society, the *Turnverein*.<sup>7</sup> In Boonville both the singing and athletic groups formed theatre sections, as did the Lexington athletes. In Jefferson City and Kansas City, the small theatre clubs were apparently independent.

Unlike the Americans, the Germans were not hamstrung in their social activities by religious prejudices against acting for the fun of it, against Sunday performances, or against the participation of women in stage productions. The Germans had much time for the theatre since they had no compunctions about using Sundays for recreational purposes. This custom sometimes angered the Americans, and the American prejudices sometimes caused the Germans to forego some of their Sunday diversions. In Hermann and Washington the American populations were so small as to create no real problem for the overwhelming German numbers. On the other hand, the Germans of Boonville and Lexington were outnumbered by the Americans, and therefore were almost certainly prevented from giving plays on Sunday.

German amateur dramatic performances were of three varieties: tableaux, stunts, and legitimate plays. Tableaux, or "living pictures" as the Germans called them, were produced in Boonville and Lexington. The Polyhymnia, a musical society in Boonville, presented a program of tableaux in famous Thespian Hall on May 31, 1859.<sup>8</sup> Such efforts by the Boonville Germans were directed by one N. Haerle, probably Nikolaus Haerle, who directed similar exhibitions in Lexington the following year.<sup>9</sup> On one program there in 1860, the individual tableaux were entitled: The Harvest Feast; Washington Monument; Flora, Queen of Flowers; and Wine, Woman, and Song.<sup>10</sup>

The stunt type of dramatic activity is exemplified by two presentations in Hannibal:

*Deuches [sic] Theater*.—This institution, opened with a very "talon-ted" company, on Saturday night last, at the "Hotel de Pigs Feet," on Bird street, between Main and Third. The piece enacted on the occasion, we are in-

<sup>7</sup>*History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford & Gasconade Counties, Missouri* (Chicago, Goodspeed, 1888), p. 665; Eleanor B. McClure, *Early History of Washington, Missouri* (Washington, Missouri, Washington Centennial Commission, 1939), p. 33; *Geschichte des Washington Turnvereins und der Dramatischen Sektion* (Washington, Missouri, 1900), pp. 33, 36.

<sup>8</sup>Records of the Boonville *Turnverein* (Manuscripts, Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, University of Missouri Library).

<sup>9</sup>Records of the Lexington *Turnverein* (Manuscripts, Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, University of Missouri Library).

<sup>10</sup>*Lexington Weekly Express*, June 30, 1860.

formed, was the beautiful "Tragedy," [sic] entitled, *the Butcher's Dog, or the last Link of Sausage!* This beautiful and affecting piece, was received with a handful of pea-nuts and a boquet [sic] of cabbages [sic]! Their next representation will be "*the Strangled Codfish, or the Death of the Mad Mackerel.*"<sup>11</sup>

The third type of dramatic entertainment of the early Missouri Germans consisted in the presentation of plays. Little is known about the dramatic literature performed except the names of twenty plays,<sup>12</sup> which were almost equally divided between the light and serious types. As to quality the list is not impressive; neither is it unusual. The Germans' choices of dramatic literature was no better and no worse than the selections made by the American amateurs of the same period. The German theatre seems to have existed primarily for pleasure, and popular comedies and melodramas were selected to accomplish that end.

The German actors provided themselves with adequate or even superior theatre-buildings. The Hermannites had a well-equipped meeting-house which apparently had some sort of stage, for Leonhard and Brix are known to have moved scenery from Hermann to Washington, where they began to produce plays in 1854 in the city hall. After a year the new Washington Players' Club constructed its own theatre, Liberty Hall, which remained the actors' home until 1866, when the post-war hard times forced them to sell the building.<sup>13</sup> Liberty Hall was no makeshift structure; it was red brick and stable enough to survive until the present day.<sup>14</sup> At the same time that the Boonville Thespian Society was presenting American productions in Thespian Hall, the two German singing societies of the town made occasional use of the building. The *Sanger Chor*, however, rented N. W. Mack's saloon for a meeting place. The saloon was probably a desirable one for the group, for the Germans liked to have food, drink, plays, and dancing in the same evening. Mack's hall did have a stage which accommodated re-

<sup>11</sup>*Hannibal Tri-Weekly Messenger*, June 29, 1858. The Hotel de Pigs Feet did exist. Two months later, Mr. Dusenchen, the proprietor, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for selling liquor on Sunday.—*Hannibal Tri-Weekly Messenger*, August 28, 1858.

<sup>12</sup>Of the twenty plays, five were by Kotzebue, without a doubt the most popular German dramatist of the times. Two of the plays were by Korner, two by Schiller, one by Grillparzer, one by Nestroy, one by Boernstein, and eight by unknown dramatists.

<sup>13</sup>*Geschichte des Washington Turnvereins*, p. 36; personal interview with Dr. E. H. Schmidt, Washington, Missouri, April 28, 1949.

<sup>14</sup>Liberty Hall still stands, in its original location, on the south side of Second Street, between Jefferson and Lafayette streets. It is now owned and used by the Washington chapter of the Knights of Columbus.

portedly elaborate decorations. A Boonville journalist once wrote that the stage was "tastefully arranged, ornamented in front with a transparency representing a harp, which on each side was decorated by a neat flag, bearing the emblem of the stars and stripes."<sup>15</sup> The Hotel de Pigs Feet in Hannibal and William Gundelfinger's "new Hall" in Jefferson City were probably similar rooms used by local actors. More active measures than these were taken by the Lexington athletic society, in 1859 and 1860, when that organization erected its own hall, after finding that rentals of Arcana Hall and the hall of the "Feier Compagnie" proved unsatisfactory. The new Turners' Hall, insured for \$2000, contained a stage and also a gallery, which extended about the room.<sup>16</sup> The parent organization permitted the actors the use of this hall on Sunday mornings, ostensibly for rehearsals.

What theatre historian has not wished for some sort of tangible record of actual performances of the past? Words alone fail to serve as a record of the real essence of an actor's performance. Few contemporary reporters ever attempted to picture Booth's Hamlet for posterity. Just so, how extremely rare is the word account of an insignificant amateur performance in a near-frontier state! Not even the records of the German organizations considered here concern themselves with "last night's show." That show was only a temporary event, a thing of the moment; once done, forgotten—except for a few personal recollections of hilarious entertainment or a lingering memory of the theatre's ecstatic thrill. Not even the amateur actor of today thinks of the theatre historian of tomorrow. Editor Simpson of Boonville attempted to describe two German performances in 1856, but his too-brief remarks about the scenery, an effective portrayal by one actress, and his hopeless translation of the play's title, are grossly inadequate. His words are only words out of the past: dull and flat to us, but they stand for theatrical thrills experienced in pre-Civil War Missouri as words have unfortunately had to serve as the only record of the many centuries of theatrical performances.

The German theatre of rural Missouri was born in pre-Civil War days. After suffering a state of suspended animation during the War, it was reborn to perhaps brighter lights. It may have been rustic or elementary, but the genuine theatrical spirit was there.

<sup>15</sup>*Boonville Weekly Observer*, November 29, 1856.

<sup>16</sup>The Turnhalle was located on Cedar Street.—*Lexington Weekly Express*, February 4, June 30, 1860.

## THE MISSOURI READER AMERICANS IN THE VALLEY

### PART VI

EDITED BY RUBY MATSON ROBINS<sup>1</sup>

#### THE SETTLEMENTS, 1796 to 1820—(Continued)

Ste. Genevieve District and County

Ste. Genevieve

Murphy's Settlement (Farmington)

Cook's Settlement

Other Settlements in Ste. Genevieve County

#### STE. GENEVIEVE DISTRICT AND COUNTY<sup>2</sup>

Ste. Genevieve District, named for the patroness saint of Paris, was the earliest settled area in Missouri. It lay between the districts of Cape Girardeau and St. Louis and reached from the Mississippi River west to an indefinite boundary until 1812, when the district became a county and the western boundary became the Osage purchase line. Probably twenty-three counties have been created in whole or part out of the original Ste. Genevieve County.<sup>3</sup> Of that number Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Perry counties had been organized by the end of 1820. Two of these counties included territory from districts other than Ste. Genevieve, Madison included land from Cape Girardeau and Jefferson from St. Louis.

Viles describes the physical characteristics and the areas of settlement in the Ste. Genevieve District: "The settled portion of the District divided itself naturally into the portion fronting on

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<sup>2</sup>Information on Ste. Genevieve District and County taken from Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* (Chicago, Lewis, 1943), I, 215-222.

<sup>3</sup>It is difficult to determine but probably the following counties were created in whole or part out of the Ste. Genevieve County area: Perry; Ste. Genevieve; St. Francois; south tip of Jefferson; Washington, except north third; Crawford, except north third; north tip Madison; north third Iron; north half Dent; Phelps, except north tip; south strip Maries; south strip Miller; Pulaski; Laclede, except south third; Camden, except north third; Dallas, except south third; Hickory; Polk, except south third; St. Clair, except north third; Cedar; north-east tip Barton; east strip Vernon; southeast tip Bates.

the Mississippi and draining into it, and the valleys of the St. Francois and the Big rivers . . . The first section . . . the present Perry County, is for the most part a relatively smooth upland with an excellent soil, well watered, [and] covered with a hardwood forest . . . it is identical with the limestone districts which attracted the early settlers in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the southern portion the settlers were for the most part Americans . . . with some French on the Saline Creek and in the extensive Bois Brule bottom in the northwest corner. Farther north in the present [Ste. Genevieve] County the surface is much rougher and the soil poorer. Here the settlers were to be found in the Mississippi bottoms and on the creeks. Most of them were French, and by far the greater part at the village of Ste. Genevieve [were French]. To the north again, in the present Jefferson County, the country gradually becomes more level and the soil better. Here the valleys of the Joachim and Platin creeks were occupied by French and Americans . . . finally there was a second American center of settlement on the Meramec.

"West of this section of varying width and agricultural value lies some of the roughest though not the most elevated portions of the Ozark Highland . . . [This region was] occupied by Americans who combined farming with mining."

Stoddard in 1804 describes the mineral and agricultural products of the Ste. Genevieve District: "The high grounds for fifty miles back [of the village of Ste. Genevieve] are more or less cultivated; but they are in some instances broken, steril and less productive than the lands of the other districts. These defects, however, are more than counter-balanced by the great quantities of lead, which are found in various quarters, and by the salines . . .

"The agricultural productions [of the other sections] of this district are similar to those of the district of Cape Girardeau. Hemp is indigenous . . .

"This district produces some articles of natural growth not common among the other settlements in Upper Louisiana. These are several kinds of pine, which are mostly found at some distance up the Merimak, and from which the inhabitants manufacture considerable quantities of pitch and tar . . . The banks of the Merimak also produce some excellent cypress . . . From this and the pine,

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<sup>4</sup>Jonas Viles, "Population and Settlement Before 1804," *Missouri Historical Review*, V (July, 1911), 200-202.

boards of a good quality are manufactured; but the prices of them are so exorbitant, that few only can afford to purchase them."<sup>13</sup>

Because of its varied mineral and agricultural riches, its early settlement, and its position on the river, Ste. Genevieve District was a leader, during the Spanish period, in the development of the Mississippi Valley.<sup>14</sup> Americans early came to this district, and settled to a small extent in the villages of Ste. Genevieve or New Bourbon, but for the most part they went into the interior. Houck says: "Generally it may be observed, that in all the outlying regions of the Ste. Genevieve district in 1800, the American and English speaking element of the population had become predominant."<sup>15</sup>

The Ste. Genevieve District had a population of 1,509 in 1799, by 1804 the number had grown to 2,870, and by 1810 to 4,620.<sup>16</sup> *The Journal of the Senate of the State of Missouri* for 1821 gives the population of Ste. Genevieve County as 3,181, including 717 slaves; of Washington County as 3,741, including 560 slaves; of Jefferson County as 1,838, including 209 slaves; of Madison County as 1,905, including 344 slaves; and of Perry County as 1,699, including 229 slaves.<sup>17</sup>

#### STE. GENEVIEVE

"The Missouri Reader" in the section on "The French in The Valley" has given an account of the early history, settlement, and character of Ste. Genevieve.<sup>18</sup> From 1785, when the village began to take shape on its present site, until 1804, "Ste. Genevieve had thriving trade and industry. Its citizens controlled for the most part the lead mines, [and] farming was an important occupation . . . During the Spanish period Ste. Genevieve was a center of economic importance along the Mississippi."<sup>19</sup>

<sup>13</sup>Amos Stoddard, *Sketches, Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana* (Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1812), pp. 216-217.

<sup>14</sup>See Manuel Espinosa, "Spanish Louisiana and the West . . ." *Missouri Historical Review*, XXXII (April, 1938), 295-297.

<sup>15</sup>Louis Houck, *A History of Missouri* (Chicago, R. R. Donnelley, 1908), I, 387. (All quotations from Louis Houck are reprinted by permission of Mr. Giboney Houck.)

<sup>16</sup>Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 215, 216, 217.

<sup>17</sup>*Journal of the Senate of the State of Missouri, at the Second Session of the First General Assembly, Began and Held in the Town of St. Charles, on Monday, the 5th November, 1821* (St. Louis, Printed by J. C. Cummins, 1821), pp. 35 and 52.

<sup>18</sup>"The Missouri Reader, The French in The Valley," edited by Dorothy Penn, *Missouri Historical Review*, XL (October, 1945), 107-111.

<sup>19</sup>Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 88.

Moses Austin on his way to his lead mine claim near the present town of Potosi stopped in Ste. Genevieve in 1797. His description is one of the first by an American settler in the district: "The Town of St. Genevieve is about 2 Miles from the Missisipe on the high land from which You have a commanding View of the Country and River. The old Town stood immediately on the bank of the River in an Extensive plain but it beeing Some times over-flow.d by the Missisipe and many of the Houses washed into the River by the falling of the Bank, It was thought adviseable to remove the Town to the heights. the Place is small not over 100 Houses, but has more Inhabitants than Kaskaskia and the Houses are in Better repare, and the Citizens are more wea[1]they. It has some Indian Trade, but what has made the Town of Ste. Genevieve is the Lead and Salt that is made near the place, the whole of which is brought to Town for Sale . . . when the Lead Mines are properly worked, and the Salt Springs advantageously manag.d, St. Genevieve will be a place of as Much Wealth as any on the Missisipe."<sup>12</sup>

Stoddard in his report on Upper Louisiana in 1804 says that Ste. Genevieve then contained, "about one hundred and eighty [houses] . . . exclusive of some other buildings."<sup>13</sup>

At the time of the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States only one incident seems to have marked the event in Ste. Genevieve, though there was a riot at Mine à Breton. Houck writes that when De Lassus stopped at Ste. Genevieve to collect "the archives and artillery and royal effects of the post," Moses Austin refused to turn over two small cannons. Instead he sent word that "if, 'the Spaniards wanted the cannon they could [come and] get them.' . . . De Lassus remained at Ste. Genevieve two days and no doubt met Gov. Harrison because he ordered Austin to restore the cannon to the Spaniards."<sup>14</sup>

Ashe, English traveler, who had no good word for the settlements in New Madrid and Cape Girardeau, was very pleased with Ste. Genevieve when he visited there in 1806. He found the inhabitants "virtuous" and writes of the village: "St. Genevieve . . . is formed of about sixty neat low houses, and contains about four

<sup>12</sup>Moses Austin, "A Memorandum of M. Austin's Journey from the Lead Mines in the County of Wythe in the State of Virginia to the Lead Mines in the Province of Louisiana West of the Mississippi, 1796-1797," *The American Historical Review*, Vol. V (April, 1900), pp. 540-541.

<sup>13</sup>Stoddard, *Sketches, Historical and Descriptive*, p. 216.

<sup>14</sup>Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 368.

hundred souls. The present population principally consists of Canadian, French, and Anglo-Americans.—There are three public buildings, a church, federal court and market house.<sup>15</sup>

Although Ste. Genevieve remained predominantly French in population during the territorial period, some Americans lived in the village and a number were to be found on outlying farms. These Americans influenced the life and habits of the village in many ways. One manifestation of American immigration was the establishment of a Masonic lodge in Ste. Genevieve in 1807, known as Louisiana Lodge 109. This was the first Masonic lodge in Missouri and also the first west of the Mississippi River. "Seventy-five of the leading citizens of the Territory" were members of this lodge.<sup>16</sup>

Henri M. Brackenridge, who had lived in Ste. Genevieve in 1793 and revisited there in 1810, writes of evidence of American settlement in the village and on the outlying farms. He says that in the village, ". . . the appearance of a different style of building intermingled with the old abodes, showed that Americans had already set their feet in it (Ste. Genevieve)."<sup>17</sup>

Brackenridge, who was a lawyer, tried a case before the court then in session in Ste. Genevieve. He pled a case by the French common law in an American court and the uniqueness of the experience moved him to write that he was, ". . . reading pages in French, and urging the rights of his client, as a privileged claimant, in the English language, before an American court! Such occurrences are not common in other countries . . ."<sup>18</sup>

The frontier practice of being armed in court was displeasing to him though, and he writes: "On the first day of the term I remarked the number of armed people about me—some with pistols behind them, under their coats; nearly all with dirks peeping from their bosoms; even the judges on the bench had their pistols and ataghans by their sides! What a state of society! thought I. On inquiry, I found that the blood and slaughter was less than

<sup>15</sup>Thomas Ashe, *Travels in America Performed in 1806, for the Purpose of Exploring the Rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi, and Ascertaining the Produce and Conditions of Their Banks and Vicinity* (Newburyport, Sawyer, 1808), p. 289.

<sup>16</sup>See Ray Vaughn Denslow, *Territorial Masonry The Story of Freemasonry and the Louisiana Purchase, 1804-1821* (Washington, D. C., The Masonic Service Association of the United States, 1925), pp. 117-169.

<sup>17</sup>Henri Marie Brackenridge, *Recollections of Persons and Places in The West* (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1868), p. 199.

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 206.

might be expected from the belligerent attitude of everyone—perhaps for the very reason that all were armed."<sup>10</sup>

Brackenridge points out the difference between the agricultural practices of the French and the Americans. He says after the French have planted a crop, "It is now left entirely to nature, and no further attention is paid to it until harvest . . . There is a great contrast between the lots cultivated by the Americans, and those of the Creoles; pains are taken to keep them clear of weeds, and this is rewarded by a crop of at least one third greater."<sup>11</sup>

An execution for murder in Ste. Genevieve District took place at the village and involved Americans: "The first execution in Ste. Genevieve District was that of Peter Johnson, for the killing of John Spear . . . on the 3rd of August [1810] he was hanged, the place of execution being on the hill near the academy."<sup>12</sup>

The year 1811 is marked by other turbulence, though the earthquakes felt in New Madrid and Cape Girardeau did not effect Ste. Genevieve. Rozier reports that in 1811 Ste. Genevieve suffered a flood, was awed by a brilliant comet, frightened by the reports of the New Madrid earthquakes, and shocked by the result of the Crittenden-Fenwick duel. Walter Fenwick who was a doctor in Ste. Genevieve took his brother, Ezekial's, place in the fight and was killed by T. H. Crittenden, who was a lawyer.<sup>13</sup>

A description of Ste. Genevieve in 1811 is given in the *Louisiana Gazette*: "St. Genevieve is next in consequence to St. Louis . . . There are six Mercantile Stores and in the course of the present year about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of merchandise, and produce has been brought to it for sale. St. Genevieve is a rising town; a greater number of buildings have been erected here, than at St. Louis. A very handsome edifice has been erected on a hill . . . This building is intended for an academy . . . They are at present, at a loss for a teacher of the classics; a hundred dollars per annum, it is said has been offered . . . There are two schools in this town; one French and the other English . . . There is a

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 207.

<sup>11</sup>Henri Marie Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana; Together with a Journal of a Voyage Up the Missouri River in 1811* (Pittsburg, Cramer, Spear, and Eichbaum, 1814), p. 127.

<sup>12</sup>*Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, edited by Howard L. Conard (New York, Southern History Company, 1901), V, 436.

<sup>13</sup>See Firmin A. Rozier, *Rozier's History of the Early Settlement of the Mississippi Valley* (St. Louis, G. A. Pierrot, 1890), pp. 318-322.

Catholic Chappel here, and this place is the residence of the Vicar General, the Rev. Mr. Maxweil."<sup>23</sup>

The academy spoken of in the description was, ". . . the first school to be incorporated in the Territory, [it] was chartered in 1808. In that same year a building was begun but it was never completed. The academy did not open until ten years later."<sup>24</sup>

In 1815 Joseph Hertich, a native of Switzerland, came from Kentucky to Ste. Genevieve, where he opened a famous school called the Asylum. In the Asylum the methods of Pestalozzi, of teaching the child and not the subject, were adopted.<sup>25</sup>

John James Audubon, in partnership with Ferdinand Rozier, was in business for a short time in Ste. Genevieve in 1811. Audubon who did not like Ste. Genevieve writes in his *Journal*: ". . . we reached the village of Ste. Genevieve. I found at once it was not the place for me; its population was then composed of low French Canadians, uneducated and uncouth . . . Rozier on the contrary, liked it . . . I proposed selling out to him, a bargain was made . . . and [I] bid Rozier farewell."<sup>26</sup> Audubon, according to other contemporary accounts, is in error in his comment on the inhabitants of Ste. Genevieve and his condemnation was probably a result of his dissatisfaction with being a merchant.

During the War of 1812 the Ste. Genevieve area was relatively free of fighting, but many from the area joined the fight to the north in St. Charles District. "A United States recruiting office was set up in Ste. Genevieve during the war [of 1812] by Captain O. A. Allen, the first federal recruiting office in Missouri."<sup>27</sup>

Flint, Presbyterian missionary, visited Ste. Genevieve in 1816 and was delighted with the village. He writes: "Ste. Genevieve is also a considerable village, almost wholly French, on the Missouri or west side of the river . . . In this place we were introduced to amiable and polished people; and saw a town evidencing the possession of a considerable degree of refinement. Here we first see the French mode of constructing houses . . . Traces, too, of their regard for their worship begin to be seen. You see the Catholic church. On the ridges of the houses, or over the gates, you frequently see the wooden cross . . .

<sup>23</sup>*The Louisiana Gazette* (St. Louis), March 21, 1811.

<sup>24</sup>Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 257.

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*, I, 333.

<sup>26</sup>Maria R. Audubon, *Audubon and His Journals* (London, John C. Nimmo, 1898), I, 31.

<sup>27</sup>Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 289.

" . . . Ste. Genevieve with a population of fifteen hundred people, had only half a dozen comfortable American houses<sup>28</sup> in the town."<sup>29</sup>

Schoolcraft in his report on his travels in Missouri in 1818 gives this description of Ste. Genevieve: "It consists of some three hundred wooden houses, including several stores, a post-office, court-house, Roman Catholic church, and a branch of the Missouri Bank, having a capital of fifty thousand dollars . . .

"I devoted this day to a reconnaissance of St. Genevieve and its environs. The style of building reminds one of the ancient Belgic and Dutch settlements on the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk—high-pointed roofs to low one-story buildings, and large stone chimneys out-doors. The streets are narrow, and the whole village as compact as if built to sustain a seige."<sup>30</sup>

#### MURPHY'S SETTLEMENT (FARMINGTON)

"The vicinity where is now located the city of Farmington [St. Francois County] was known as the 'Murphy Settlement' during the Spanish occupancy of upper Louisiana. William Murphy from Tennessee, came to this neighborhood in 1798, authorized to make a settlement on the St. Francois river . . . Murphy after receiving permission to settle, returned to Tennessee and died there. It was not until 1801 that the first tree was felled in this settlement by David Murphy, his son . . .

" . . . in 1803 Mrs. Sarah Murphy, widow of William Murphy, Senior, with the remainder of the family . . . also moved from Tennessee to upper Louisiana . . . Manifestly Mrs. Murphy was a woman of great energy and ability. Within three years after her arrival she organized and taught the first Sunday school west of the Mississippi river."<sup>31</sup>

<sup>28</sup>"Ste. Genevieve can boast of having the first brick building in Missouri, built about 1804. Now known as the old Schaefer House." Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, II, 916.

<sup>29</sup>Timothy Flint, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years Passed in Occasional Residences and Journeyings in the Valley of the Mississippi* (Boston, Cummings, Hillard, 1826), pp. 99-100 and 210.

<sup>30</sup>Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, *Scenes and Adventures in the Semi-Alpine Region of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas* (Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo and Company, 1853), pp. 35, 36.

<sup>31</sup>Houck, *A History of Missouri*, I, 375.

Houck says that the Murphy Settlement was the "Oldest and strongest Methodist community of the territory, where Oglesby in 1804 preached the first Methodist sermon west of the Mississippi."<sup>22</sup>

Schoolcraft, who visited the Murphy Settlement in 1819, describes it as a thriving place: "Murphy's Settlement, at the distance of eight miles beyond Cook's, is already a large and flourishing neighbourhood of industrious farmers, and presents many well-cultivated fields, fenced in a neat and substantial manner, with young apple and peach-orchards, and framed dwelling-houses, clap-boarded in the eastern style. There is also a post-office in this settlement, where mail is received once a-week, a school-house, and a physician resident. All these things indicate the wealth, the industry, and the intelligence of the inhabitants."<sup>23</sup>

#### COOK'S SETTLEMENT

"Nathaniel Cook in 1799 settled several miles southwest of the Murphy settlement, and ever since that locality has been known as the Cook settlement."<sup>24</sup>

Schoolcraft describes Cook's Settlement in 1819: "Nine miles beyond the mines, the traveller enters Cook's settlement, a fine district of land in the interior of St. Genevieve county, with a rapidly increasing population."<sup>25</sup>

#### OTHER SETTLEMENTS IN STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY

New Bourbon, like Ste. Genevieve, was essentially French in character and population and a description of the village is given in "The French in the Valley."<sup>26</sup>

Americans settled near New Bourbon, which is no longer a town, and Houck writes that, "As early as 1793 a mill was built on the creek or spring known as Dodges's creek . . . this mill [was] afterward sold to Israel Dodge, one of the earliest American settlers in that locality, likely following his brother, John Dodge

<sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*, III, 239.

<sup>23</sup>Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, *Journal of a Tour into the Interior of Missouri and Arkansaw, from Potosi or Mine à Burton in Missouri Territory in a South-west Direction toward the Rocky Mountains; Performed in the Years 1818 and 1819* (London, Sir Richard Phillips and Co., 1821), p. 90.

<sup>24</sup>Houck, *A History of Missouri*, I, 376.

<sup>25</sup>Schoolcraft, *Journal of a Tour . . .* pp. 89-90.

<sup>26</sup>"Missouri Reader, The French in The Valley," edited by Dorothy Penn, *Missouri Historical Review*, XL (January, 1946), 251.

who had settled near there in 1787."<sup>77</sup> Houck reports that in this settlement, ". . . in February, 1794, a Baptist minister, Rev. Josiah Dodge . . . while visiting his brother, Dr. Israel Dodge, on the Saline near Ste. Genevieve, preached to the few scattered American settlers then in that locality. So that it would seem that the first Protestant sermon west of the Mississippi river was delivered in the Ste. Genevieve district."<sup>78</sup>

"Another distinctly American settlement in the Ste. Genevieve district was made on and near the waters of Big river in what is now St. Francois county. Abraham Baker and Thomas Alley, who in 1797 discovered the mines known as 'Alley's Mines' in that neighborhood, were among the first settlers."<sup>79</sup>

*The History of Southeast Missouri* reports that, "A settlement was made in what is now Saline Township, Ste. Genevieve County, about the beginning of the present century, and long known as New Tennessee."<sup>80</sup>

In the *Missouri Herald* in 1819, "Lots in the Town of Fredonia, the residence of Mrs. Fenwick, fourteen miles from Ste. Genevieve," were advertised for sale.<sup>81</sup>

<sup>77</sup>Houck, *A History of Missouri*, I, 365.

<sup>78</sup>*Ibid.*, III, 203.

<sup>79</sup>*Ibid.*, I, 373.

<sup>80</sup>*History of Southeast Missouri* (Chicago, Goodspeed, 1888), p. 254.

<sup>81</sup>*The Missouri Herald* (Jackson, Missouri), July 16, 1819.

**HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS****A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY**

Surely your Society membership is the best bargain in Missouri today for a dollar. Members know it, but some are slow getting around to putting their dollar in an envelope and mailing it to the Society when notified that it's time to renew their membership. Then it is necessary to send a second reminder, and a third, and a fourth.

Now, years ago when we were a small Society, we could maintain a liberal policy toward payment of dues, but today, with the largest membership in the nation, and with the postal card rate now doubled, it is a drain on the treasury to prepare and send several notices.

We certainly don't want to drop any member because he has simply put off sending in his dues, but skyrocketing expenses are now making it difficult to carry members from whom we receive no answer.

Each of you can help your Society by renewing your membership promptly when it comes due. I shall sincerely appreciate your co-operation in thus helping your Society run as smoothly and economically as possible.

**MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP**

During the four months from July, 1951, through October, 1951, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

**ONE LIFE MEMBER**

Warren, David M., Panhandle, Texas

**TWENTY-FOUR NEW MEMBERS**

Barnhill, F. C., Marshall

**TWENTY-THREE NEW MEMBERS**

Dyer, Clyde P., St. Louis

**TEN NEW MEMBERS**

Crabbs, Leo J., Jr., Columbia

## FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Denslow, Ray V., Trenton

## THREE NEW MEMBERS

Brand, Jean, Columbia  
Hamilton, Aubrey B., St. Louis  
Knobbs, Mrs. Pauline D., Kirksville  
Mason, J. R., Fayette  
Walker, Mrs. Preston V., Clarence

## TWO NEW MEMBERS

Amos, James R., Springfield  
Anderson, Lillian, Jackson  
Brady, Walter L., St. Louis  
Dawson, Mrs. Lerton V., Excelsior Springs  
Diggs, M. I., Wellsville  
Ewing, W. Prewitt, Kansas City  
Fitzgerald, R. L., Kansas City  
Harrelson, Ben, Santa Monica, California  
Harty, H. L., Sikeston  
Kennedy, Robert W., Marshall  
Lambrechts, Clara, St. Louis  
Misemer, H. F., Portland, Oregon  
Paden, Thomas E., Kansas City  
Railey, James A., Kansas City  
Sisson, Mrs. J. H., Dexter

## ONE NEW MEMBER

Abernathy, Mrs. Roy, Chaffee  
Allen, Alva, Clinton  
Banta, Byron B., Marshall  
Bedford, Jimmy, Columbia  
Brown, Clarah F., Marshall  
Brown, G. C. Slater  
Brown, Mrs. Walter, Liberty  
Cheesman, Earl F., Carrollton  
Chiles, Mrs. Henry, Lexington  
Cornue, Charles, Omaha, Nebr.  
Denslow, William R., Trenton  
Doolin, Mrs. Henry, Milan  
Ellington, R. D., Portageville  
Fields, Hardy R., Houston, Texas  
Foreman, Allen B., Hannibal  
Frazer, Robert R., St. Louis  
Golladay, Mrs. J. E., Otterville  
Had, Clara, St. Louis

Hanes, C. O., Jefferson City  
Harrison, Mrs. David C., Columbia  
Hartley, Mrs. W. B., Rocheport  
Hoffmeister, J. C., Jackson  
Holman, Haskell, Jefferson City  
Holmes, Mrs. Henry, St. Louis  
Hucker, Louis O., Chicago, Ill.  
Hunter, Stephen B., Cape Girardeau  
Jezard, P. H., Springfield  
Knipmeyer, Gilbert, Jefferson City  
Kowatsch, Frank, St. Louis  
Lamb, Gilbert, Jefferson City  
Lawlor, Margaret M., Kansas City  
Long, Mrs. A. H., Cadet  
Lucas, Mrs. Norma Lee, Hillsboro  
MacReynolds, Ben, Pierce City  
March, David D., Fulton  
Miltenberger, Val E., Kirksville

Moore, L. F., Laclede  
 Motley, Mrs. Katherine L., Bowling Green  
 Myers, William T., Hannibal  
 Neumann, H. A., Hermann  
 Nolle, Alfred H., San Marcos, Texas  
 Philibert, Helene, Arlington, Va.  
 Phillips, V. E., Kansas City  
 Price, Michael, Columbia  
 Ray, Means, Cassville  
 Rice, Herbert F., Jefferson City  
 Roper, Paul, West Plains  
 Scott, Clive D., Louisiana  
 Shoemaker, Mrs. Floyd C., Columbia  
 Skelcher, William, San Marcos, Texas  
 Stewart, Ben B., Cameron  
 Sullivan, Hugh H., St. Louis  
 Swofford, Mrs. Robert T., Jr., Kansas City  
 Thompson, John R., Jefferson City  
 Toberman, W. H., Jefferson City  
 Van Dyke, L. W., Marshall  
 Vaughn, Mrs. James B., Fulton  
 Wallace, E. J., St. Louis  
 Weigel, A. C., Jefferson City  
 West, Dee, Monroe City  
 Wonsetler, Arthur, Seattle, Wash.  
 Yancey, D. L., Springfield  
 Young, Newton E., Sr., La Plata

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Two hundred seventy-one applications for membership were received by the Society during the four months from July, 1951, through October, 1951, inclusive. The total annual membership as of October 31, 1951, was 5497.

The new members are:

Adams, Ross, Columbia  
 Adams, W. E., Macon  
 Ailor, Mrs. Lura B. J., Portageville  
 Alderman, M. J., Marshall  
 Allen, Henry C., Clayton  
 Alt, J. E., Columbia  
 Ames, William W., Slater  
 Anderson, Mrs. B. M., Omaha, Nebr.  
 Anderson, Mrs. Robert E., St. Louis  
 Bagby, Harry M., Kansas City  
 Baker, A. Verne, Macon  
 Ballard, Virginia, Long Island, N. Y.  
 Ballinger, L. M., Kansas City  
 Barnett, Charles A., Pierce City  
 Barry, Robert C., Kansas City  
 Beavers, J. B., Cameron  
 Beisley, Ray F., Nevada  
 Berg, Benjamin, Marshall  
 Beukema, William J., St. Louis  
 Billings, J. F., Portland, Oregon  
 Black, Charley A., Kansas City  
 Blain, John C., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 Boddy, Vernon B., Cairo  
 Bogue, William W., Kirksville  
 Bowers, Quentin, Ames, Iowa  
 Brand, Mrs. Eva, Columbia  
 Brand, Lawrence H., Columbia  
 Braymer Consolidated School District, Braymer  
 Breuer, A. R., Jr., Hermann  
 Brown, Clarah F., Marshall  
 Brown, Mrs. Raymond D., Macon  
 Buckthorpe, Thelma, Charleston  
 Burkhardt, J. Fred, Shelbyville  
 Burge, Lynn, Arrow Rock  
 Bush, P. C., Carrollton  
 Bushmeyer, F. F., Kansas City  
 Carr, Mrs. Lawrence, Potosi  
 Carter, Proctor N., Jefferson City  
 Castles, C. C., Caruthersville  
 Cato, D. O., Independence  
 Christy, John G., Jefferson City  
 Cleaver, Clyde L., Grandview  
 Clouse, W. E., Marshall  
 Condon, Edward V., Arlington, Va.  
 Cooper, Lydia, Lexington  
 Corby, J. B., St. Louis  
 Cox, Mrs. Edgar F., Lexington

Crandall, O. J., Butler  
Critchlaw, William C., Sikeston  
Crowe, John T., Cape Girardeau  
Cummins, Earl, Macon  
Dameron, L. T., Macon  
Davis, Oren, Tiffin  
Davis, R. S., Bloomfield  
Dieckgraefe, Elnor A., St. Louis  
Dixon, Ben F., San Diego, California  
Donnan, Mrs. A. C., Rolla  
Doolin, Mrs. Henry, Milan  
Dougherty, Mrs. Laura, Bowling Green  
Downing, W. W., East St. Louis, Ill.  
Dunlop, E. L., Bowling Green  
Dyer, Mrs. F. L., Marshall  
Easley, J. H., Lebanon  
Eaves, Mrs. N. C., Hillsboro  
Edwards, Waldo, Macon  
Ellis, R. E., Gideon  
Field, Mrs. J. Will, Slater  
Finley, Mrs. John W., Lexington  
Fisher, R. P., Harrison, Arkansas  
Forster, Walter O., Lafayette, Indiana  
Fowler, Don T., Slater  
Freiberger, Irvin J., St. Louis  
Frentzel, A. E., Jr., Springfield  
Gaines, Howell, Macon  
Garven, George E., St. Louis  
Gauldin, M. A., Marshall  
Gilkerson, Paul W., Kansas City  
Gloesser, Mrs. Agnes, Canton  
Gooch, Emory L., St. Louis  
Graham, Charles V., Independence  
Gratsch, John E., Sacramento, Calif.  
Gray, James, Potosi  
Green, Frank, Jr., Hannibal  
Griffen, Mrs. Walter, Hannibal  
Griffin, Elmer L., St. Louis  
Groner, J. B., Marshall  
Gwinn, Abner, Jefferson City  
Hale, Mrs. J. H., Chaffee  
Hall, Berkeley, Marshall  
Hall, Frank, Cape Girardeau  
Harris, Eloise, Carrollton  
Hartshorn, C. B., Independence  
Hayes, Wiley H., Jefferson City  
Heidbrink, John W., Higginsville  
Hennigan, Francis A., Hannibal  
Henning, Otto H., Lexington  
Herbert, Charles T., Cape Girardeau  
Hield, C. R., Independence  
Holland, Berry, West Plains  
Horan, James D., New York, New York  
Howard, Sanford A., Hinsdale, Ill.  
Howdeshell, C. Leo, Elsberry  
Howell, William R., Shelbina  
Hucker, Edward C., Wichita Falls, Texas  
Huett, J. Loyd, Ellington  
Hunter, Stephen B., Cape Girardeau —LIFE  
Ilsley, Mrs. W. F., Fairfax  
Iman, Nellie A., Slater  
Irvine, John W., Marshall  
Isbell, Hugh O., Columbia  
Jackson, O. V., Rolla  
Janes, David W., Moberly  
Jaycox, James Austin, Slater  
Jenkins, Mrs. E. T. C., Independence  
Jewett Norris Library, Trenton  
Johnsen, J. C., Jefferson City  
Johnson, Mrs. H. L. E., Washington, D. C.  
Jones, Paul L., Macon  
Jordan, C. G., St. Louis  
Kalousk, Mrs. R. C., Platte City  
Kastendieck, Augusta M., Chicago, Illinois  
Keithley, J. W. A., Walnut Shade  
Kelso, W. W., Gallatin  
Kidwell, John R., St. Louis  
Killian, John J., Portageville  
Kimbrell, Horace W., Kansas City  
Kinder, J. A., Cape Girardeau  
King, S. A. M., Max Meadows, Virginia  
Koch, Robert E., Brentwood  
Kohl, Mrs. Edward, Macon  
Kowatsch, Alex, Jennings  
Krueger, George F., St. Louis  
Lance, D. J., Jefferson City  
Largen, Harold R., Graham  
Lee, A. E., Illino  
Leimbrock, C. H. O., Marshall  
Lessley, Mrs. Shelton, Slater  
Lewis, L. T., Macon

Lile, Mr. & Mrs. Hughie G., Ethel  
 Limbaugh, W. R., Hayti  
 Lord, James L., St. Louis  
 Lutz, Earle, Richmond, Virginia  
 Lyon, Ada, St. Joseph  
 McAmis, Mrs. Guy, Marshall  
 McBee, R. L., Fulton  
 McCarty, Alice, Clarence  
 McCord, Joe, Sikeston  
 McGhee, Russell H., Rock Hill  
 McLaughlin, James, Cameron  
 McManon, Fred R., Springfield  
 McNeely, W. C., Macon  
 Mann, Bert, St. Louis  
 Marsh, J. Lester, Marshall  
 Martin, A. D., Sikeston  
 Martin, Tom, Macon  
 Mason, Williams S., Brownsville, Texas  
 Massie, Joel, St. Louis  
 Mead, Samuel T., Slater  
 Medley, Bernice, Springfield  
 Miller, Dick, Macon  
 Miller, Jack, St. Joseph  
 Milligan, Mrs. Jacob L., Kansas City  
 Minks, Mrs. Roay A., Brunswick  
 Molyneaux, Percy, Macon  
 Moore, K. F., St. Louis  
 Moss, Chester Porter, Hunnewell  
 Moulder, Morgan M., Washington D. C.  
 Mouser, Mrs. William A., Wichita Falls, Texas  
 Naughton, Aldace, Jr., La Platta  
 Norris, Mary Helen, St. Louis  
 Nudelman, Mrs. Irvin, Steelville  
 Otis, Mrs. Merrill E., Kansas City  
 Ott, Lois M., Springfield  
 Owen, G. Stafford, Maysville  
 Owen, Verna M., Lexington  
 Oxnard, James G., Albuquerque, New Mexico  
 Paige, Mrs. J. A., Columbia  
 Palmer, Ernest Jesse, Webb City  
 Palmer, Mrs. Ernest Jesse, Webb City  
 Parise, S. T., Kansas City  
 Penney, Usher H., St. Louis  
 Phillips, Mrs. Charles R., Lexington  
 Pollock, Mrs. Della, Nickerson, Kan.  
 Pollock, T. Hartley, St. Louis  
 Powell, Margaret, Cape Girardeau  
 Price, Edwin W., Glasgow  
 Ramsey, William J., Macon  
 Reekes, Cliff, Kansas City  
 Reeser, Hazel E., St. Louis  
 Reichard, Norman, Jefferson City  
 Reynolds, G. A., Cape Girardeau  
 Ricks, O' Garlan C., Elsberry  
 Ridings, H. D., Cape Girardeau  
 Ritche, Agnes, Nelson  
 Roberts, Forrest G., Lexington  
 Robinson, B. W., Eldon  
 Ross, Helen, Chicago, Illinois  
 Ross, Miss J. B., Poughkeepsie, New York  
 Ryan, August R., Schenectady, New York  
 Ryles, Mrs. Margaret Ewing, San Bernardino, California  
 Ryther, Myron E., Macon  
 Sandehn, C. Henry, St. Joseph  
 Sare, Ted Owen, Willard  
 Sargent, A. P., Sikeston  
 Sauer, Gordon C., St. Joseph  
 Schmidt, Lillian, Flat River  
 Scrivner, John H., St. Joseph  
 Seabaugh, D. R., Cape Girardeau  
 Seibel, Dorothy, St. Louis  
 Shale, Charles R., Macon  
 Sharp, H. Garwood, Jr., Sikeston  
 Sheets, Lena E., Higginsville  
 Shepard, Paul, Mountain Grove  
 Shoss, Milton, Cape Girardeau  
 Silsby, H. D., Springfield  
 Smith, Hale W., Okmulgee, Oklahoma  
 Smith, Lee C., Kansas City  
 Snarrenberg, C. A., St. Louis  
 Spencer, The Right Rev. Robert N., Kansas City  
 Sprouse, The Very Rev. Claude W., Kansas City  
 Staats, Mrs. Earle W., Wilmington, Delaware  
 Sterling, Mrs. Pearl, Milan  
 Sterrett, William W., Slater  
 Stipp, Christian F., Carrollton  
 Stroube, Mrs. Eva C., West Plains  
 Swanson, C. Gradon, St. Louis

Taylor, Roy, Cornelius, Oregon  
Terrell, Mona Hagan, Marshall  
Thornton, James R., Marshall  
Tisler, C. C., Ottawa, Illinois  
Toberman, W. H., St. Louis  
Tompkins, LoVina Taylor, Hurdland  
Treharne, F. E., Independence  
Turley, Mary, Arrow Rock  
Tyler, Marian, Marshall  
Van Anglen, Mrs. A. N., Malta Bend  
Venable, Pearl, Webb City  
Votaw, D. F., San Marcos, Texas  
Wade, A. R., Hannibal  
Walker, E. Brevard, Mobile, Alabama  
Walker, Ewing, Hattiesburg, Miss.  
Walker, L. T., Hannibal  
Warren, Janet Lynn, Panhandle, Texas  
—LIFE  
Weaver, Mrs. Rosie, Seattle, Washington  
Webber, Everett M., Eureka Springs, Arkansas  
Weeks, Mrs. Caroline Arnold, Williamsburg  
Weiss, Harry, Holton, Kansas  
Wells, Jeannette, Montgomery City  
Wendt, Henry, Hannibal  
Westfall, Retha, Rocky Comfort  
Whitcraft, Mrs. P. F., St. Louis  
White, A. C., Honolulu, T. H.  
Wicklein, L. A., Wellsville  
Wilcox, Russell L., Springfield  
Wilder, Mrs. Laura Ingalls, Mansfield  
Willey, Marshall C., Hannibal  
Williams, F. E., Jackson  
Williams, George W., Jefferson City  
Wilson, Bryan, Bement, Illinois  
Wilson, Chas. F., Cape Girardeau  
Wine, Mrs. Frank C., Clarence  
Wolff, Paul, Cape Girardeau  
Wood, Herman F., Macon  
Woodward, D. F., Independence  
Wright, E. W., Shreveport, La.  
Wright, Helen S., Marshall  
Wright, John P., St. Joseph  
Wright, Mildred A., Macon  
Wyrsch, Fred R., Kansas City  
Yancey, Mrs. Thelma M., Springfield  
Zimmerman, E. H., Hannibal

HIGHWAY MARKER PROGRAM CALLS FOR  
SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES

Information on sites, including places and structures, important in Missouri state history is being gathered by the State Historical Society of Missouri in preparation for a highway historical marker program. The first step in inaugurating this program has been to contact by letter and questionnaire the men and women who gave valuable information on museums and collections open to the public in Missouri. Later, other interested persons and groups will be contacted in an effort to make the list of suggested sites as complete as possible, after which all data reported will be classified and recorded. Then will come hours of work by trained research associates in the Society before it can be determined which sites are of primary importance to the state as a whole and which should, therefore, be given precedence in the marker program.

Included in the budget of the State Historical Society for 1951-1953, appropriated by the 66th General Assembly and approved by Governor Forrest Smith, is provision for the beginning of this

project of marker selection and placement along or near highways of the state. It is the plan of the Society to enter upon the markers project in a careful, limited way in order to evaluate it before the expenditure rises to a large sum as it has in several states. The Society feels that the amount appropriated will permit a modest beginning of this work and that the project will redound to stimulating interest further in our history, to attracting attention of residents and visitors to our historic sites, and to doing justice to that phase of popularizing Missouri's past which has been somewhat overlooked.

No markers have been placed on Missouri's highways since 1932. In that year a number of cast aluminum alloy markers with inscriptions compiled by the State Historical Society were erected along Highway 36. These markers, as well as city markers erected in Hannibal, were paid for by the late George A. Mahan, former president of the Society. City markers have been placed in St. Louis by the St. Louis Junior Chamber of Commerce, in Springfield by the University Club of Springfield, and in Cape Girardeau, as well as in several other cities by civic groups. The Kansas City chapter of the American Pioneer Trails organization has marked the Santa Fe Trail in that city. The Missouri State Society of the D. A. R., with a grant from the state, erected granite boulder markers along the Santa Fe and Boone's Lick trails during 1910-1913. El Camino Real, the King's Highway, is also marked by these boulders, in this case erected and paid for by the D. A. R. between 1915-1917.

It is the purpose of the marker program to standardize the marking of the sites on a state-wide basis and to select those that have significance in the history of the state as a whole. All sites will be classified and records will be kept of them so that those not marked this biennium may be considered later.

#### ACTIVITIES OF COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Cole County Historical Society presented an unusually successful carnival at McClung park, Jefferson City, on September 7, for the purpose of raising funds to finance activities of the society. A card party in the afternoon, square dancing at night, soft drink stands, a pastry shop, and a country store were among the many attractions which drew a crowd of 5,000 and brought \$1,200 into the society's treasury. Mrs. Henry Guhleman, Mrs. Emmett P.

North, and Mrs. John W. Hobbs made up the executive committee in charge of the affair.

Another occasion when the society enriched its treasury by \$300 was on October 11 when it sponsored the world premiere of the moving picture version of the book "Across the Wide Missouri," by Bernard DeVoto, at the Capitol Theater in Jefferson City. Dan Snyder, first vice-president of the society, introduced Governor Forrest Smith and other state and city officials who were present, and read messages from DeVoto, Senator Tom Hennings, Jr., Clyde Porter, and Clark Gable. Members of the society, in costumes of the period, served as hostesses and ushers.

Formal presentation of what may be the first oil painting of Jefferson City, in 1853, was made by Governor Forrest Smith to the Cole County Historical Society on November 2. Mrs. Henry Guhleman, president of the society, accepted the gift and it is now on display in the historical society museum. This painting by the artist T. Volger was discovered in the basement of the capital building during recent renovation work.

The Cole County Historical Society has also added to its collection of inaugural gowns the gown of Mrs. Forrest Smith which she wore to several affairs during inaugural ceremonies in January, 1949.

Hickory County Historical Society met in Hermitage, October 26, to hear talks by Charles Carlstrom, Sr., Mrs. Dot Halbert, and Eugene Harryman. Mrs. Nannie Jinkens also read some rules and regulations of the school board of District No. 2 for 1877. The society has on file at the present time, lists of inscriptions from thirty-one cemeteries in the county.

The Native Sons of Kansas City held their annual meeting on October 13 in the form of a buffet supper at Basswood Farm. Judge William L. Randall was the speaker on the occasion. New officers elected at the meeting were: Donald H. Latshaw, president; S. Herbert Hare, first vice-president; Arthur B. Leavens, second vice-president; James Britt, secretary; Lyle B. Cooke, treasurer; and James Anderson, historian.

The Platte County Historical Society met October 17 in Platte City when projects for the year were discussed. It was decided to hold monthly meetings in the various towns of the county. Officers were elected as follows: W. L. Gist, Kansas City, president; Mrs.

J. W. Divina, Weston, first vice-president; Miss Elsie Eskridge, Platte City, second vice-president; Mrs. Olga Gilbreath, Parkville, secretary; and Mrs. Florence Stapp, Platte City, treasurer.

The St. Joseph Historical Society met August 13 in the St. Joseph Museum to hear Bartlett Boder speak on "Historic Floods of the Missouri-Mississippi." In his paper, Mr. Boder described floods of the Missouri and the Mississippi since 1811.

The society's next meeting at the museum on November 12 was designated as "physicians night" when the program was given over to a discussion of physicians in the city and county from the earliest time to the present. A number of valuable documents and photographs were presented to the society that evening by G. L. Zwick, Mrs. Lee L. McDonald, Mrs. Julia Woodson Edman, Mrs. Perry Fulkerson, Glenn Burgess, Elliott Spalding, Robert Russell, and the Dr. John A. French family.

The Saline County Historical Society met at the Old Tavern at Arrow Rock on August 28 for their annual picnic and to hear Henry W. Hamilton speak on the recent Missouri River flood. The society favored a proposal to move Saline County's first courthouse from the northeast part of the county to Arrow Rock. New officers were elected as follows: Sam Irvine, president; John R. Lawrence, vice-president; Mrs. Earl Kuhn, secretary; and Mrs. Bessie McAmis, treasurer.

#### ANNIVERSARIES

Dent County celebrated its centennial this year in connection with its annual three-day Fall Festival, September 7-9. A parade of 2000 school children preceded the centennial program which opened with a concert by the school band and invocation by the Rev. Virgil Parker. W. P. Elmer, who planned the program, made a few remarks followed by Miss Alice Dent who spoke on the history of the Indian tribes of the county. Floyd C. Shoemaker then delivered an address on "Paradoxes in the Ozarks," in which he sketched in the history of the county and told of the misconceptions many people have of the Ozark area.

An eight-day celebration beginning September 8 marked the centennial of the incorporation of Carondelet. It became a part

of the city of St. Louis in 1870. A parade on the first day was made up of twenty-one floats depicting the history of Carondelet from the time of its founding in 1767. Other events throughout the period were street dances, exhibition soccer and baseball games, and speed boat races on the Mississippi. A. C. Waldemer served as centennial association president.

The First Christian Church of Mound City celebrated its centennial the week of September 30-October 7. In commemoration of the event a forty-page centennial booklet was published containing a history of the church written by the pastor, Dr. Elmer C. Johnston, and a number of excellent pictures of the building, congregation, and officers of the church.

The *Mexico Evening Ledger* of September 21 carried several articles on the diamond anniversary of the White family's ownership of the *Ledger* tracing its ownership from September 21, 1876, when the late Col. Robert M. White bought the paper, through 1916 when L. Mitchell White succeeded his father as editor and publisher, and down to the third generation when Robert M. White II, took over the active management of *Ledger Newspapers Inc.* in 1945. The *Kansas City Times* of September 21, 1951, also carried an editorial on this exceptional anniversary.

#### MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Hauschild Roadside Park, situated on Highway 40 at Lake of the Woods, about three miles east of Columbia, was dedicated on September 10 to the memory of Miss Christine Hauschild, one of the four members of the original committee of the Business and Professional Women's club to plan such a park. The ceremonies were held in Building T-12 on the University of Missouri campus. Formal presentation of the park and a bronze memorial plaque to Miss Hauschild's memory was made to the State Highway Commission by Miss Mary Helen Jones, club president, and was accepted by V. B. Saville, fifth division engineer. J. P. Morgan, Unionville, vice-chairman of the State Highway Commission praised the club for its work in sponsoring this park.

Griffith Roadside Park on U. S. Highway 40, eight miles east of Marshall Junction, was dedicated November 18 with Governor

Forrest Smith as the principal speaker at the ceremonies. The park, begun in 1929 by Mrs. Hall Williams as a memorial to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Griffith, and her son, was later accepted as a Blue Star Memorial park and a bronze Blue Star marker was erected there as a memorial to the soldiers of World Wars I and II. Harris D. Rodgers, chairman of the State Highway Commission, accepted the gift of the park from Mrs. Williams.

Taylor Roadside Park, six miles north of Richmond, Mo., was dedicated on Sunday, October 28, at a basket dinner and program held at the Richmond high school. A project of the Business and Professional Womens Club of Richmond, the land for the park was given in memory of the late Carl Taylor. Presentation of the park to the State Highway Commission was made by Mrs. L. D. Martin, president of the club, and was accepted by Rex M. Whitton, chief engineer of the commission. Elmer L. Pigg, state comptroller, was the principal speaker.

George Washington Carver Memorial Park, two miles west of Diamond, Mo., is beginning to take shape with plans for a memorial pavilion to be built in an open plot beside the old Mose Carver home. The pavilion is to contain a statue of Dr. Carver and a replica of the little cabin in which he was born in 1864. The 200-acre tract of land making up the park was purchased by the federal government to honor the great Negro scientist.

A large granite memorial costing \$1,600 was dedicated on the terrace of the armory in Festus on November 11 in honor of Jefferson County's war dead. Col. John Trish presented the monument at ceremonies in the armory on behalf of American Legion Post 253 to mayors Harry Wilson of Festus and Harry Balsiger of Crystal City. The principal speaker on the occasion was Herbert Lark of Steelville, Mo., former national first vice-commander of the American Legion.

A portrait of the late Judge James T. Blair, Sr., was presented by his family to the Missouri Supreme Court in ceremonies held September 10 in the court chambers. Lt. Gov. James T. Blair, Jr., a son, made the presentation in behalf of himself, his mother, Mrs. J. T. Blair, Sr., his sisters, Mrs. Lynn M. Ewing of Nevada and

Mrs. Chapman Turner of Kansas City, and his brothers, Circuit Judge Sam C. Blair and Probate Judge William C. Blair, both of Cole County. The portrait, painted by Charles Morganthaler of St. Louis, was accepted by Chief Justice George Robb Ellison. Judge Blair had been a member of the state legislature, 1897-1901, and on the Missouri Supreme Court, 1915-1925.

Mrs. Laura Ingalls Wilder, the author of the "Laura and Mary" stories and other books on Mid-Western America pioneer life, was honored September 28 when the Mansfield, Mo., branch of the Wright County library was named for her. Mrs. Wilder was honored two years ago by having a library in Detroit named for her, and in 1947 Chicago school children selected her as their favorite author.

#### NOTES

An article in a recent issue of *Life* magazine which stated that each state of the Union is allowed to have one statue of an illustrious citizen in Statuary Hall in the Capitol in Washington, D. C., recalled to our minds that Missouri had formerly had two statues in this hall and we started a little investigation to discover where these statues were.

By act of July 2, 1864, the President was authorized to invite all the states to provide statues, not to exceed two for each state, "of deceased persons who had been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military service." In line with this act, Missouri, on February 4, 1899, provided statues of Thomas Hart Benton and Francis Preston Blair, both statues executed by Alexander Doyle.

Due to overcrowding by 1934, however, the number of statues which each state might have in the hall was reduced to one so while the statue of Benton was left in Statuary Hall, that of Blair was moved to the Hall of Columns which serves as a monumental foyer to the south portal of the capitol.

On July 13, 1951, the state of Missouri entered into an agreement with the Federal Security Administrator to extend the benefits of the Old Age and Survivors provisions of the Federal Social Security Act to all state officers and employees and to all political subdivisions of the state which cared to take advantage of these

benefits. Elmer L. Pigg, state comptroller, sent the State Historical Society a copy of the "Agreement Coverage," a copy of Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 3 which made the agreement law, a booklet, "Your New Social Security," and pictures of Governor Forrest Smith signing the bill in the presence of F.S.A. officers and Mr. Pigg.

On September 7 Governor Forrest Smith appointed an eighteen-member civil defense council to help carry out policies outlined by the legislature in a new defense law passed last spring. This council is to replace a previous advisory group what was set up in 1941. The new council met the same day and organized with Gov. Smith as chairman.

The restoration plans for Ft. Osage near Sibley advanced a step on November 13 when the Jackson County Court approved a bid of \$4,350, made by the American Sash and Door company for rough hewn timbers to reconstruct the factor's building.

Historic Anderson House in Lexington was officially opened to the public on Sunday, September 16, after a recent renovation provided for by funds from the Lafayette County Court and aided by the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Phillips, the Chamber of Commerce, and numerous clubs and individuals of Lexington and the surrounding area. In 1928 the County Court purchased the Anderson House and restored the two lower floors.

On Sunday afternoon, September 23, the Garden Club of Lexington was hostess at a "Sunset Pantomime Tea" at the house when a musical program by a costumed cast was given. Floyd C. Shoemaker and Mrs. Shoemaker of Columbia were among the out-of-town guests. Due to rain the program was presented from the landing on the stairs but the following Sunday, September 30, it was repeated to an audience of 600 using the porch of the home as a stage.

Progress is being made on the restoration of the historic Louis Bolduc House in Ste. Genevieve, according to the *Bulletin* of the Missouri Historical Society. Purchased about two years ago by the Missouri Society of Colonial Dames of America, the exterior has been completely restored to the period of 1820, with the excep-

tion of the windows and doors, and the house painted. The more difficult task of restoring the interior, however, is posing some problems as a great many changes seem to have been made in it about 1850 when partitions were installed and the old fireplaces and original floors were covered. It is hoped that when completed the original house will be duplicated even to decoration and furnishing, as nearly as possible.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis sparked its drive to renew and add to the "Historic Site" markers in that city by a ceremony at the entrance to Eads Bridge on September 21 when Mayor Darst dedicated one of the new cream and tan, shield-shaped markers. The Junior Chamber of Commerce is replacing the old markers as fast as funds for new ones are available.

Historic Sappington cemetery near Arrow Rock is to be made more accessible in the near future if plans are completed to make a state road from Hardeman south, with a hard surface spur to the cemetery. News of the project has been received from F. C. Barnhill of Marshall, chairman of the committee in charge of the project.

The cemetery is rich in historic names. Among the persons buried there are: Dr. John Sappington and his wife, who was the sister of Gov. John Breathitt of Kentucky; Gov. Meredith M. Marmaduke and his wife; Gov. Claiborne Fox Jackson and his three wives; Dr. W. F. Price, his wife, and son, Captain Stephen Price; Col. William S. Jackson, the son of Gov. Jackson; Thomas J. Yerby, the son-in-law of Gov. Marmaduke, and his wife; and Leslie Marmaduke, Gov. Marmaduke's son.

The Missouri Historical Society at St. Louis met November 30 in the Jefferson Memorial when William Glasgow Bowling, dean of admissions and associate professor of English at Washington University, showed the color film, "Missouri the Beautiful."

The Missouri Archaeological Society held its annual fall meeting and basket dinner at the Boy Scout camp near Hannibal, October 21. The speaker on the occasion was Wilfred D. Logan, National Park Service archaeologist, who gave an illustrated talk on Iowa archaeology.

New officers elected were: Jesse E. Wrench, Columbia, president; Henry W. Hamilton, Marshall, Leonard W. Blake, St. Louis, J. Allen Eichenberger, Hannibal, and Frank Foster, Springfield, vice-presidents.

At a dinner given by the Missouri Division of the American Legion, September 13, in Laclede, a permanent organization called the Pershing Park Memorial Development Association was formed with the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of officers as follows: L. F. Moore, honorary president; Harold Butterfield, Jr., president; Howard B. Green, vice-president in charge of publicity; Chester Hoover, vice-president in charge of planning; Rollins Brownlee, vice-president in charge of finance; Mrs. Georgia L. Potter, secretary; and Leland Tharp, treasurer.

The guest speaker of the evening was Charles Bacon of Marshall, past commander of the state Legion. Other speakers on the program were State Representative John Kimber of Brookfield, Herb McKinney of the Division of Resources and Development, and David A. Peery, former representative from Linn County.

J. Frank Dalton, who announced in 1948 that he was really the outlaw, Jesse James, died in Granbury, Tex., on August 15, at the reported age of 107. Jesse James was declared legally dead at St. Joseph, Mo., April 3, 1882, but Dalton claimed that the man shot was really Charlie Bigelow. Dalton's claims, however, have been denied by members of the James family.

Thomas Hart Benton's painting, the *Negro Soldier*, which the artist gave to the State Historical Society of Missouri in 1945 has been loaned to the Joslyn Memorial Art Museum of Omaha, Neb., for exhibit November 13 through December 31, 1951. According to Eugene Kingman, director of the museum, the exhibition "will represent, as far as possible, the different stages and high points of Benton's work."

The Warehouse and Distribution Workers Union of St. Louis, Local 688, has just published a booklet entitled *10 Years of Trade Union Democracy in Action*, in commemoration of its tenth anniversary. The booklet describes how 10,000 members in 300 St. Louis warehouse and food-processing establishments have been organized during the union's existence and a program put into effect

for them and their dependents relating to a health institute, education, politics, legislation, a credit union, recreation and welfare, and the publication of a labor newspaper.

A 1951 reprint edition of the late Eugene M. Violette's *History of Missouri*, originally published by D. C. Heath in 1918 is now available from Felix E. Snider of the Ramfre Press in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. No major changes have been made from the original edition with the exception of a new title page showing the present publisher and the conversion to black and white of some of the maps that formerly were colored. The volume contains 466 pages, a bibliography, and a twenty-five page index.

The "Old Settlement Playgrounds," a twelve-county area south of St. Louis on the Mississippi River, is described by word and picture in a new booklet by that name published by the Missouri State Division of Resources and Development. A second booklet on the "Old Trails Area," the first area to be settled in the west central part of Missouri, was published about the same time. Both are lavish in their use of excellent photographs, many of them in color, by Gerald Massie.

The autumn issue of *The University of Kansas City Review* is devoted to five essays on Frederick Jackson Turner and the significance of his theory to the world of today. One of the essays, "American Regionalism," by Thomas Hart Benton, tells of the artist's so-called "Turnerism," his rise to popularity on the wave of "national self-concentration" rampant in the early 1930's, and the later disintegration of regionalism as internationalism arose after 1939.

Professor Cliff Edom of the University of Missouri has had published, by the Westport Landing Press of Kansas City, Mo., an attractive "Missouri Calendar and Engagement Book" for 1952. A useful book containing spaces to fill in morning, afternoon, and evening engagements for each day of the year, it is also a pleasure to use for it includes over fifty fine photographs descriptive of Missouri.

Homer F. Fellows and his son "Uncle Frank" Fellows of Springfield, Mo., were important pioneers in the development of the West, according to an article by F. P. Rose in the Spring issue of *The*

*Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, for their Springfield Wagon plant turned out thousands of the sturdy wagons used by farmers. The article is illustrated with pictures of father and son and one of their wagons.

Very little is known about the former communal colony of New Helvetia, Mo., so an article on the subject by George Schulz-Behrend in *The Swiss Record, Yearbook of the Swiss-American Historical Society*, Vol. II, March, 1950, is of unusual interest. Andreas Dietsch, a brushmaker from Mülhausen in Alsace, conceived the idea of founding a Utopia in Missouri in 1843 and in June of the following year he set forth with 145 other emigrants to establish a settlement on the Osage River not far from Westphalia. The colony met with the usual problems and, failing to solve them, soon disappeared.

The Irish Wilderness! The name itself is intriguing and the article by Dan Saults and Don Wooldridge in the August *Missouri Conservationist* on this area in Carter County is equally so. Enlivened by excellent pictures of the hills and "hollers" and some of the local inhabitants, the article gives a history of the colony established by Father Hogan, a Catholic priest from St. Louis, in 1858. The settlement failed to survive the Civil War but later lumbering interests brought a temporary "boom-and-bust." The area is now administered as a part of Clark National Forest.

"The Keelboat on the Missouri" is the title of a very good article by Bartlett Boder in the fall issue of the *Museum Graphic*, the quarterly publication of the St. Joseph Museum. Illustrated by Harry E. Wright, the article describes not only the keelboat but the mackinaw, the barge, the dugout canoe, the pirogue, and the bull boat.

A list of "Cemetery Inscriptions of Sullivan County, Missouri" was contributed in October to the State Historical Society by Mrs. B. G. Fisher of Milan, Mo., who was responsible for the typing, printing, and arrangement of the material. The idea of listing these inscriptions originated in 1950 when the inscriptions from Haley Cemetery were contributed to the General John Sullivan Chapter of the D. A. R. by Alfred and Arthur Humphreys. The chapter then voted to make a complete listing for the county. To date the

following cemetery listings have been completed: Campground; Claymartin; Fairview; Haley; Harris; Maxey; McCullough; Mt. Zion; Thomas Union; Todd; Stone; and Wintersville.

The Bay Collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri has just received, as a gift from Dr. J. Christian Bay, a four-page separate from the *Papers* of the Bibliographical Society of America, Vol. 45, 1951, entitled "Henry Lewis's Das Illustrte Mississippithal," by John Francis McDermott. The separate discusses *Das Illustrte Mississippithal* from a bibliographical standpoint and lists the known library holdings of the rare book, among which is the library of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

The city of Lexington, Mo., has received as a gift from Monsieur de Messieres, French Cultural Counselor, Ambassade de France, New York, an original engraving of Gen. Marquis de Lafayette. Gen. Lafayette made a triumphal tour of the United States in 1825 at which time the Missouri General Assembly named Lafayette County for him. John Ardingier, secretary of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, has given the State Historical Society an excellent photograph of this engraving which is to be hung in the historic Anderson House in Lexington.

Three pictorial booklets on the flood disaster of 1951 in Kansas City have been received by the Society as gifts from George Fuller Green of Kansas City. Two of the booklets are filled with pictures of the flood at its height while the third is on the "aftermath" or the destruction caused by the rampaging waters of the Kaw and Missouri rivers. Made to sell for fifty cents each, the booklets state that individual pictures may be ordered separately.

*The House of Benjamin Everett Caruthers and Others* by J. Henry Caruthers of Cape Girardeau has recently been given to the State Historical Society by the author. It is a short history of the Caruthers family and it includes some useful genealogical information and a number of good pictures of members of the family.

One of the original programs and menus of a banquet of the Jasper County Bar held at the courthouse dedication in Carthage, Missouri, October 9, 1895, was loaned to the State Historical Society

of Missouri by John H. Flanigan of Carthage, and a positive photostat was made of it for preservation in the Society's files.

A series of historical articles by George Munger appeared weekly in the *Bloomfield Vindicator* on August 3, 10, 17, and 24. The first was on slavery in Stoddard County and the other three on Stoddard County lawyers.

L. L. Richardson, columnist for the *Bonne Terre Bulletin*, has had republished in that paper a series of articles on the history of Southeast Missouri which appeared originally in the *St. Louis Star-Times* five years ago. The last of the series was on October 18.

The series of historical articles begun several years ago in the Carthage *Evening Press* by Ward L. Schrantz is still continuing. During 1951 the articles have been on events in Carthage in the 1870's such as the hanging of John Ables, the temperance revival of 1878, and the organization of a board of trade. These articles are based on source material such as old county records and interviews with old settlers.

Dr. Robert L. Ramsay, professor emeritus of English at the University of Missouri, is the author of a series of articles, "Some Secrets of Boone County Place Names," which has been appearing in the *Columbia Missourian* twice a week since November 6. He states that Boone is the "Most American of Missouri's Counties" in its place names and that thirty of them have been borrowed from the state of Kentucky.

Cote sans Dessein, the might-have-been capital of the state of Missouri, is the subject of an article by Bill Davis in the September 9 issue of the Jefferson City *Sunday News and Tribune*. Accompanied by a picture of "the hill," the article tells of an early Indian attack on the little settlement there on April 4, 1815, and of the unsuccessful struggle in the 1820's to have it named the capital.

United States soldiers in pursuit of Pancho Villa in Mexico in 1916 were the first to befriend a small group of nuns of the order of Servants of Mary and send them to New Orleans but it was a Kansas Citian, Lee W. Sedgwick, who established them in their

motherhouse for North America at Kansas City in 1920. He consequently devoted his fortune to the order which had been founded in 1851 in Madrid. There are now 103 houses of the order and more than 3,000 sisters, thirty-five of whom are in Kansas City. An article by John W. Colt in the *Kansas City Times* of August 15 tells of the 100th commemoration by the sisters of the founding of the order.

Concord grapes, 1600 acres of them, are the subject of an article by Robert G. Beason in the *Kansas City Times* of September 18. The grape country is around the towns of Steelville, Cuba, Rolla, Rosati, and St. James where a number of Italians have made as much as \$300 an acre from their crop.

George Caleb Bingham was very absent-minded according to an article by Lew Larkin in the *Kansas City Times* of September 20. Larkin tells a number of incidents in the famous artist's life which were brought to light by Bingham's granddaughter, Mrs. Clara King Bowdry of Houston, Texas.

An old neglected cemetery in Jackson County with a stone marker bearing six men's names, is a grim reminder of Ewing's "Order No. 11." An article by Susan Chiles in the *Kansas City Star* of October 8 tells of the shooting of these men before they could leave the county, as ordered by Gen. Ewing.

Arthur Grissom, Kansas City's favorite poet at the turn of the century, his romantic marriage to Julia Woods, and his death at the age of thirty-one in 1901 just as he was launched on a spectacular career, are the subjects of an article by Mary Paxton Keeley in the *Kansas City Star* of October 13.

At long last the route of the old Santa Fe Trail through Jackson County has been established with such documentary proof that it would "stand up in a court of law." Dean Earl Wood, a Kansas City lawyer, has authenticated it with maps and documents and has published the results of his two year labor in a reference book called *The Old Santa Fe Trail from the Missouri River*. An article by Henry Van Brunt in the *Kansas City Times* of October 26 describes the volume.

An article in the *Lexington Advertiser-News* of August 15 gives an interesting item in connection with St. Louis history,—in 1825 the city fathers spent \$37 to entertain Gen. Marquis de Lafayette and then worried about their extravagance. This story

was sent to the Lexington paper by the public relations office of the New York Botanical Garden which has been collecting anecdotes and stories about each state in connection with a project of collecting the state flowers.

Robert Steele Withers of Liberty is the author of a series of historical articles which appeared each Thursday during August and September in the *Liberty Tribune* and occasionally in the *Liberty Advance*. Under the general heading of "Old Folk's Tales," the author tells of old customs and old stories handed down by word of mouth.

In connection with its regular edition on October 6 the *Mexico Evening Ledger* issued an eight-page "Memorial Courthouse Edition" devoted to descriptions of the new courthouse, historical articles on the first courthouse built in 1837, pictures of the third courthouse built in 1868, and several fine views of the outside and of the interior of the new courthouse which was dedicated October 9 to those Audrain Countians who have lost their lives in war.

Reminiscences of early times by the late Rufus Pearson make up an interesting article in the *Mexico Evening Ledger* of October 11. Republished from the *Mexico Intelligencer* of 1907, the article describes old customs and mentions many of the first families and business establishments in Mexico and Audrain County.

The *Rolla Daily News* and the *Rolla Weekly New Era* issued, on Friday, August 10, a "5th Annual Progress Edition" of fifty-eight pages in eight sections. Designed to give a "picture-in-one package of Rolla and community," it was filled with pictures and feature articles on the Missouri School of Mines, the Phelps County Memorial hospital, the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and many other of Rolla's progressive institutions.

Loose Creek mill, established in 1848 by J. Theodore Lock, a German immigrant, still does business at the same site and is still owned by descendants of the original miller. An article by Viola Koncen in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* of October 29 tells that today Henry Lock, his two sons, and one son-in-law are proud of their up-to-date equipment and their continuing service to the community.

Hal M. Wise, Jr., editor of the *Webb City Daily Sentinel*, gave a boost to the State Historical Society of Missouri and at the same time made a very good suggestion in an editorial in the *Sentinel* of October 1 when he said: "Missouri has a splendid state historical society—reputedly one of the finest in the nation—and there are several regional societies in the state. The background of Jasper County merits such a society and, here for one, is the belief that this is one more organization we could use."

## HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

*The Territory of Louisiana-Missouri 1815-1821.* Vol. XV of *The Territorial Papers of the United States.* Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951. 834 pp.) This volume, the third and last published on the Territory of Louisiana-Missouri by the Department of State, covers the years 1815-1821 and deals with documents on the three administrations of Governor William Clark and the papers relating to the period of transition from territory to state in 1820-1821. As might be expected, the last document included is a letter from Governor McNair to the Secretary of State dated September 18, 1821, acknowledging receipt of the proclamation by the President declaring the admission of Missouri as a state to be complete.

The conclusion of these three volumes in the present sixteen-volume series on the Federal territories which eventually became states adds immeasurably to our knowledge of the social, economic, and constitutional history of the area and is a distinct contribution to the history of the United States as a whole.

The bulk of the documents in Vol. XV relate to the adjudication of land titles, the adjustment of the New Madrid land claims, and the survey and sale of the public lands. Immigration poured into Missouri in 1817-1819, new counties were being formed from the five original ones, Fort Osage was being reestablished, and Indian troubles still plagued the frontier settlements. All of these events are vividly pictured in original letters and proclamations which have valuable headnotes identifying the sources and footnotes giving additional pertinent information or explanations. An eighty-eight-page index puts all of this material at one's fingertips.

*Travels in Search of the Elephant: The Wanderings of Alfred S. Waugh, Artist, in Louisiana, Missouri, and Santa Fe, in 1845-*

1846. Edited and annotated by John Francis McDermott. (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society, 1951. 153 pp.) The editor has collected in this volume all the available portions of Alfred S. Waugh's accounts of his travels which include his hitherto unpublished manuscript from the Missouri Historical Society, a letter written by him from Santa Fe, and a chapter from another volume of his travels which was published in the *Western Journal*. The artist's pungent descriptions of Lexington and Independence, Missouri, and the persons he met there while on his travels are excellent source material especially when so ably edited and indexed.

*Heavens on Earth.* By Mark Holloway. (New York: Library Publishers, 1951. 240 pp.) The nineteenth century was the prolific age for communal experiments in the United States. During that period over 100 communities, made up of more than 100,000 individuals, were set up as models of ideal commonwealths. The year 1840 in particular was to "initiate the busiest . . . and wildest decade in communistic history" and it was during that decade that the principle experiment in Missouri was begun—the one by William Keil at Bethel in 1844. Missouri was also the scene of another experiment in 1856 when the Frenchman, Etienne Cabet, and some of his followers, the Icarians, settled in St. Louis and then moved on six miles to Cheltenham. Despite the failure of all of these groups to survive as communistic societies, the author thinks they were worth while for they pioneered in many fields such as the emancipation of women, democratic government, and social reform.

*Mr. Anonymous. The Story of William Volker.* By Herbert C. Cornuelle. (Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1951. 212 pp.) This biography of one of Kansas City's leading citizens is an unusual story for not only is William Volker's spectacular rise from a poor emigrant boy to a multimillionaire business man described, but also his philosophy of life as it affected his character, the establishment of his business, and his boundless philanthropies. His industry was equalled by his generosity, some of which was not known until his death because of his wish to remain an anonymous giver.

*On Good Ground.* By Sister Helen Angela Hurley. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1951. 312 pp.) The "little design," an institute founded by the Reverend John Peter

Medaille, S. J., in France on October 15, 1650, later became known as the Sisters of St. Joseph and as such sent six sisters to St. Louis in 1836 in response to an appeal by Bishop Rosati. In 1851 a call came from Bishop Cretin at St. Paul, Minnesota, in answer to which four sisters from St. Louis went to work among the "dear Indians" there. The story of their struggles in St. Paul and the phenomenal growth of their order is well told in this volume by one who for thirty years has been one of the sisters. A good index is included.

*The Household of Faith: the Story of Unity.* By James Dillet Freeman (Lee's Summit, Mo.: Unity School of Christianity, 1951. 303 pp.) The lives of Charles and Myrtle Fillmore and their faith in prayer as a means of solving all problems, which grew into the Unity belief, is traced by the author, himself a Unity author and teacher, in this well-written volume. The movement grew from the time Myrtle, then living in Kansas City, was cured by prayer of what was diagnosed as tuberculosis in the 1890's until the development of the 1,200-acre Unity Farm near Lee's Summit in the 1920's, when faith in prayer had drawn thousands of people throughout the world to the same belief. Now both of the Fillmores have passed away but the movement they started lives on.

*Way's Directory of Western River Packets.* 1950 Edition, compiled by Frederick Way, Jr. (Printed in the United States of America, 1950. 366 pp.) The boat listings and descriptions in this mimeographed book are limited to those boats for which photographs could be obtained, towing vessels being omitted since they are described in a separate volume. Also given are lists of pictures of towns and places where boats were, steamboat cabins, interiors and crews, showboats, gunboats, and a "treasure chest" of negatives of interest to collectors, any of which may be ordered from the author. An index of persons connected with the boats is also included.

*They Lifted Their Eyes.* By Allan Bethel. (Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1951. 459 pp.) In this story of Homer Lands, the country boy from Lafayette County, turned reporter, the author pictures the St. Louis of the 1890's in all of its corruption, both public and private, and its filth, from the point of view of sanitation as well as politics. Homer is often kept from lifting up his

eyes by his distracting love affairs but in the end he finds happiness with one girl and sees an awakening public consciousness leading to better times for St. Louis.

#### OBITUARIES

WILLIAM H. ALLEN: Born in Cooper Co., Mo., Nov. 14, 1870; died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11, 1951. A graduate of Washington University, where he received an A. B. degree in 1894 and an LL. B. in 1900, he followed the practice of law and was elected a judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals for a twelve year term, 1913-1925.

DOC BRYDON: Born in Thackeray, Ill., Feb. 22, 1881; died in Bloomfield, Mo., Sept. 18, 1951. A representative in the Missouri General Assembly at the time of his death, he had served in the same capacity, 1911-1915. He was also a newspaperman of considerable experience having owned the *Puxico Index* and the *Bloomfield Vindicator* and edited the *Essex Leader*. For twenty-four years prior to 1947 he had been a district circulation manager for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. He had been a member of the State Historical Society.

JOHN TERRY BUCKLEY: Born in Henderson, Tenn., May 29, 1870; died in Hayti, Mo., Sept. 3, 1951. A merchant in Hayti for forty-five years, he had served in every elected office in Hayti and had been a representative in the Missouri General Assembly since 1939.

GROVER CLEVELAND COOLEY: Born in Dent Co., Mo., Nov. 3, 1885; died in Dent Co., Mo., Oct. 28, 1951. A farmer and a pastor of two Baptist churches, one in Rolla and one near Salem, he was serving his second term as states representative, having been elected in 1948 and in 1950.

JOHN A. DAVIS: Born in Navasota, Tex., Oct. 31, 1895; died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1951. A lawyer by profession, with A. B. and LL. B. degrees from Howard University, Washington, D. C., he was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, 1927-1928.

WALTER NAYLOR DAVIS: Born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29, 1876; died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14, 1951. A lawyer by profession, he was a graduate of Vanderbilt University, 1898, and the Law School of Washington University, 1900. He became a commissioner of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, 1923-1925, a commissioner of the Missouri Supreme Court, 1927-1931, and lieutenant-governor of the state, 1945-1949. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

ROBERT W. HALL: Born in Grey County, Ontario, Can., 1874 (?) ; died in St. Louis, Mo., October 19, 1951. A lawyer by profession, he was educated at Kent College of Law, Chicago, and Benton College of Law, St. Louis. He served three terms as circuit judge, 1919-1937, and two years on the St. Louis Judicial Commission, 1941-1943.

JOHN AUGUSTUS HARRIS: Born in Centralia, Mo., Mar. 4, 1890; died in Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 20, 1951. Adjutant general of Missouri since 1945 and state director of selective service, he was formerly a publisher of trade magazines in Columbia. A veteran of World War I, he had been, on October 18, 1951, promoted to major general.

FREDERICK CLEVELAND HIBBARD: Born in Canton, Mo., June 15, 1881; died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1950. Educated at Culver-Stockton from which he received an LL. D. degree in 1929, the University of Missouri, Illinois Institute of Technology, and the Art Institute in Chicago, he became a sculptor of note and is represented by many statues and memorials throughout the United States. Those located in Missouri are: statue of Mark Twain and one of Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer in Hannibal, one of James Shields in Carrollton, one of Champ Clark in Bowling Green, one of Alexander Doniphan in Richmond, and one of William Joel Stone in Nevada, Mo. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

ROBERT W. JONES: Born in Seneca, Mo., 1884; died in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 1, 1951. He received a B. A. degree in 1906 and an LL. B. degree in 1913 from the University of Missouri, and an M. A. from the University of South Dakota during the period when he taught there, 1916-1919. Editor of the *Columbia (Mo.) Tribune*

for seven years, he later became head of the journalism department at the University of Washington where he remained for thirty years, 1920-1950. He was the author of *Editorial Page*, 1930; *Law of Journalism*, 1940; and *Journalism in the United States*, 1947. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

**ISAAC RODGERS KELSO:** Born in Callaway Co., Mo., Sept. 13, 1871; died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21, 1951. An attorney and widely-known community leader, he was president of the Southeast Missouri Utility company at one time. From 1939 to 1951 he was a member of the Board of Regents for Southeast Missouri State College. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

**HUGH MONTGOMERY MARSH:** Born in Holt, Mo., May 23, 1868; died in Plattsburg, Mo., Oct. 2, 1951. A farmer in Clinton County for many years, he was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, 1925-1933, serving as chairman of the committee on agriculture, 1931-1933.

**MARVIN W. PACE:** Born in Springfield, Mo., Sept. 7, 1911; died in Mt. Vernon, Mo., Aug. 18, 1951. A graduate of Monett Junior College and the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, he had newspaper experience on the Minonk (Ill.) *News Dispatch* and the Willow Springs (Mo.) *News* before purchasing, in 1946, a half interest in the *Lawrence Chieftan* and the *Lawrence County Record*. He was vice-president of the Missouri Press Association and was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

**GEORGE PARNELL SCHOOLING:** Born in Lafayette Co., May 22, 1866; died in Warrensburg, Mo., Sept. 26, 1951. A graduate of William Jewell College and Warrensburg Normal, he was a former editor of the Higginsville *Jeffersonian* and then the Warrensburg *Journal-Democrat* which later became the *Star-Journal*. He was one of the nine remaining members of the Missouri Press Association of 1898 which founded the State Historical Society of Missouri although he was not present at the founding meeting.

**LORENZO DOW THOMPSON:** Born in Vandalia, Mo., Nov., 22, 1873; died in Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 1, 1951. Postmaster for

seventeen years at New Bloomfield where he formerly was in the mercantile business, he served as state treasurer, 1921-1925, and as state auditor, 1925-1933.

**HORACE RAYMOND WILLIAMS:** Born in Purdy, Mo., Dec. 12, 1887; died in Cassville, Mo., Oct. 30, 1951. A state senator from 1943 to 1951, he served as floor leader from 1945 to 1947 and was a constant advocate of government economy. He also owned and operated a farm near Cassville and was president of the Standard Mutual Life Insurance Company of that city.

**MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS****BEHOLD! A DANDY BOARD! BUT WHAT IS IT!**

From the *St. Louis Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser*, February 13, 1822.  
Found

On Saturday last the ninth instant as I was on my way home from St. Louis on the road leading to the Rock Spring, I happened to cast my eyes around. I saw something drew my attention very much, as I approached near Behold it was a Ladys Elegant Dandy Board wrought out of a piece of timber in a singular form. I think any Lady loosing such a valuable ornament, it is worthy of publication. Therefore any lady making Application and describing said Dandy Board to

Joseph Elstone,

Living in Bonhomme Settlement by paying liberal charges can receive the same.

Bonhomme Feby 11th 1822.

**SIGNS OF THEIR TIMES**

From the *Bowling Green Times* July 3, 1890.

A Nebraska Congressman whose name is Connell proposes to open another big crevasse in our overflowing treasury and to create another reason for piling taxes higher on the farmers of his state. He has introduced a bill to pension all ex-slaves according to age. Some Republicans, laboring under the Ingalls delusion that there is no limit to the tax-gathering power of our Government, or to the pension-paying ability of our tax-payers, will next propose to pension all the poor whites who have steadily voted the Republican ticket since the emancipation proclamation was issued.

**NATURALLY**

From the *Jefferson City Tribune*, July 6, 1892.

The craze for bicycles is rampant in this city and some of the juvenile enthusiasts seem determined to monopolize the pavements. This should be stopped at once. The streets afford ample opportunity for the youngsters to have their fun and the pavements should be reserved for pedestrians, boxes, chicken coops, etc.

**10,000 WORDS FOR THE OPPOSITION**

From the *St. Louis Beacon*, July 26, 1832.

In our columns of today will be found the Veto Message of the President of the United States [Andrew Jackson], upon the Bill to recharter the Bank of the United States. Having expressed our opinion in favor of rechartering that valuable institution, we regret to say, that the Veto Message gives us no

reason to change that opinion . . . The length of the Veto Message [one entire page of the four-page paper, almost 10,000 words] prevents us from offering to our readers any thing like variety in our paper to-day.

LAND WHERE THE TALL OATS GROW

From the *St. Louis Native American Bulletin*, July 1, 1842.

Tall Oats—We were shown yesterday several stalks of oats growing on the farm of Daniel Hibler, Esq., of this county, measuring 6 feet, 4 inches, in length. The heads were heavy and well filled.

THE ORIGINAL PRAIRIE SCHOONER?

From the *Boonville Observer*, July 22, 1842.

Wind Ship—The [Independence?] *Expositor* says that Mr. William Thomas has returned from a trip of twelve days on the prairies with his wind ship. He now proposes to take a trip to the buffalo country if he can get a sufficient number of passengers to justify the expedition. He will start in a few days, and take a cannon, stand of colors, tents &c.

PSHAW! ONLY 30 MINUTES BY JET . . .

From the *Columbia Missouri State Journal*, May 29, 1856.

Dr. Williams, of Columbia, breakfasted in Covington, Ky., and left in the cars at 6 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, lost 5 hours at St. Louis, 4 at Jefferson City, 2 at other points, and arrived home before 3 o'clock on Thursday morning—less than 45 hours out. The traveling time, it will be seen, was only 34 hours. Who will say that this is not a fast age!

THE LONG COLD WINTER OF 1855-56

From the *Kansas City Enterprise*, January 26, 1856.

On the night of the 24th of December, 1855, the Missouri river at this place was frozen over. It is now near five weeks that the river has been a highway for teams of horses, mules and oxen. We put this fact on record for coming years. We have now had near seven weeks of hard freezing—Artic weather. A season unparalleled in the history of this country. People will hereafter refer to the "long cold winter of 1855-56."

From the *Kansas City Enterprise*, February 9, 1856.

The cold weather still continues unabated. On Sunday and Monday mornings the thermometer stood at 28 and 30 degrees below zero . . . From the *Kansas City Enterprise*, March 1, 1856.

The river at this place broke up on Monday morning last, the 25th of February, 1856—having been closed 62 days.

THAT'S THE SPIRIT . . .

From the *Glasgow Howard Union*, June 29, 1865.

We learn that the ladies of Athens, Clark County, on Monday preceding the late election, visited an obnoxious dram shop in the upper end of town,

and effected a compulsory reform by destroying all the demoralizing contents of the establishment. A similar movement took place in the neighboring village of Croton, just across the river from Athens.

1877 ROLLER RINK

From *The Hannibal Clipper*, January 16, 1877.

A large crowd assembled at Mozart Hall last night to witness the first exhibition of roller skating in this city. Many of the tony young men buckled on the rollers to show their skill in skating around the hall and turning the corners . . . just at the moment they least expected it their heels were sticking up in the air . . . It was no uncommon thing to see some tony fellow scooting along over the floor on his back with his heels sticking up in the air like a pair of sleigh runners . . .

Quite a number of ladies were present but at the time we left the hall none of them had ventured on the wheels. Nevertheless they enjoyed the sport amazingly . . .

WELL I GUESS . . .

From *The Columbia Missouri Statesman*, August 22, 1879.

On Saturday last United States Deputy Marshal Dickson visited St. Joseph and levied upon the furniture of the mayor's, recorder's and assessor's offices and the city safe, which likely had no deposits. The marshal would have lassoed the court house also, but it is encumbered with a heavy mortgage, and could not be lugged off. The seizure was made on a writ of attachment issued by the United States court to meet a claim for \$1,300 unpaid interest on city bonds. There was much excitement.

DR. SAPPINGTON'S SCHOOL FUND CARRIES ON

From a letter of August 17, 1951, from F. C. Barnhill of Marshall, Mo., giving a short resume of the Sappington School Fund, established under the will of Dr. John Sappington in 1853.

Tuitions previously paid . . . . .	\$222,351.80
Tuitions past year . . . . .	2,150.00
Students grants to 1950 . . . . .	12,719
Students helped past year . . . . .	44
Total . . . . .	12,763
Fund started under the will of Dr. John Sappington (1853) . . . . .	\$20,000.00
Fund balance, August 13, 1951 . . . . .	\$85,400.00

Fund invested in 1st mortgage loans and U. S. Series "G" bonds. This is not a loan fund. Each grant for tuition is an outright gift to the beneficiary. F. C. Barnhill, Marshall, Mo., Treasurer since 1917.

## ANYWAY, IT WAS A GOOD STORY ON CHAUTAUQUAS

From the *Macon Chronicle-Herald* of October 25, 1951. Extracts from "It Seems to B," by Frank P. Briggs.

To be sure a man should never publicize his mistakes but here's one that I made that has come back to haunt me.

Some time ago, I wrote a column about the holding of chautauquas and in it, said that I heard Bill Nye say something. That went along o.k. until Floyd C. Shoemaker in his zeal picked the column up and ran it in his *Missouri Historical Review*.

The *Historical Review*, it seems, is read by experts and along comes a man from Illinois Wesleyan University and he says that I never heard Bill Nye, unless I am older than I claim to be, that Bill Nye died Feb. 22, 1896, which is, in fact, just about 2 years after I was born.

He said that he had been connected with the Redpath chautauqua circuit and that perchance I had heard Strickland W. Gillilan say what I had credited Bill Nye with saying.

And I rather believe that the gentleman is right. I wrote from memory only and I had in mind that it was Bill Nye that I had heard. However, if the man died when I was less than two years old, I'll stand corrected and beg not only Mr. Nye's pardon, but also Mr. Gillilan's, Mr. Shoemaker's and Mr. Schultz . . .

LOOKS AS THOUGH THE NORTH WON THE WAR  
BUT THE SOUTH WON THE PEACE

From the *Bethany Union of States*, October 12, 1865. Sent to the Society by Birt S. Allen of Bethany.

It is a little amusing and by the by we are highly pleased with the course that our good Democrats are taking in relation to the new order of things.

The joke is, that the other day a Democrat and a Radical had a law suit before a Justice of the Peace, and the Democrat called in a *colored* man to testify in his favor; and it is thought that the "darkie" helped him considerably out of the "scrape." This is the first colored man that has been called upon as a witness in the county.

It is well known that the Democrats bitterly opposed the Radicals in freeing the slaves, and much more did they oppose giving them the right of franchise and occupying the witness stand. But right will prevail, and a Democrat is the first one to call on a darkie to help him out of a "tight" place.

"Go it" Democrats!

## TROUBLE WITH ELECTION RETURNS EVEN IN 1865

From the "Election Returns of 1865," original documents in the files of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

County Clerk's office  
Mexico Mo. June 10, 1865

Hon. Francis Rodman  
Sect. of State  
Jefferson City

Dear Sir:

When I certified the abstract of the votes of this county (Audrain) on the 8th inst. the Ballots for Wilson Township had not been returned to this office but I was assured by one of the clerks of said Election, that they would be returned.—But I have been informed by the Judges of said Election, that the Ballots cannot be filed in this office, because they (the Judges) have destroyed said Ballots so that they are not to be found. I will also state that the Poll Books of said Township are not signed by but one of the Clerks. I do not know whether these statements will effect the vote in any way but I deem it my duty to give the facts in the premises. The vote of said Township amounts to 75. I will further state that the Judge informs me that there were quite a number of men voted who were enrolled as *Southern Sympathizers* but were not challenged, but all counted. This statement is true of nearly every precinct in this county.

I hesitate in sending the vote of said Township for the Reasons stated above. But I considered the matter and sent it.

Hoping that my motive will be considered pure by you I remain yours

Obt. Sert.  
R. H. Jeffries, Clerk County Court, Audrain County

## MISSOURI HAS BACKED EVERY SUCCESSFUL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE SINCE 1904

From *The Kansas City Times*, October 20, 1948. Excerpts from an article by Chester A. Bradley.

As to presidential contests, Missouri has been "right" for forty-four years—has not missed picking the winner, regardless of his political affiliation, during all of that time . . .

Most historians have divided Missouri politics into five eras, each with its own interesting and colorful record. The fifth era started in 1904 when Missouri began its victory-voting march in national elections. It also inaugurated then a period of independent voting . . . and was tagged a doubtful state. In that year Missouri went Republican for president for the first time since 1868 . . .

Robert M. Crisler said in a recent article in the *Missouri Historical Review* that Missouri is not a one-party state. "It is in fact," he added, "a closely divided state politically . . ." In the eleven elections since 1904 the city [St. Louis] has picked the winning presidential and gubernatorial candidates nine times . . . As St. Louis goes, so goes Missouri, appears to be the safest guess, according to records through the years.

MULES WERE BEST ON RFD ROUTES, YOU COULDN'T  
REASON WITH AN AUTOMOBILE

From *The McFall Weekly Mirror*, November 27, 1903, reprinted from *The Fairfax Forum*.

Down at Macon one of the rural mail carriers has been experimenting with an automobile as a means of getting over his route. The experiment has attracted a great deal of attention among carriers all over the country, and the Macon postmaster is fairly swamped with letters of inquiry of which the following from Bunker Hill, Ill., is a good example:

"What kind of roads do you have in Missouri? Have you any bad clay hills and swamps? Will the thing run all right through the mud and water up to the bed? How much does it set a man back financially? How many horse or mule power is it? My route is 25½ miles; has fifty-three clay hills and four swamps, almost impassable."

In reply the Macon postmaster wrote:

"It is true that one of our carriers made an experimental trip over his route with a fourteen horse power gasoline automobile, but the roads were in good condition. Our roads are mostly earth and in muddy weather they're bad to put it very mildly. Under such conditions it seems to be necessary for a driver to have something to which to express his opinion. If his automobile stuck in the mud he might reason with it all day, and it would have no effect in relieving the man's feelings. With a mule it is different . . .

"I note with interest that there are fifty-three clay hills and four swamps on your route. If that is the situation I should advise . . . the famous bird of paradise called the Missouri mule. A Missouri mule will go where no automobile in the land would dare to tread . . . Nothing will discourage him. We use 'em on all of our routes, and I know. You never have to stop to fix him.

"You don't have to take a monkey wrench and a kit of tools along. A good stout club is the only instrument you will need. There's no danger of this blowing up. Difficult roads only enthuse him to greater effort . . . A mule eats more than an automobile but he gives greater results . . ."

## "THE MORMON REBELLION" IN AUDRAIN COUNTY

From the *Mexico Evening Ledger*, October 26, 1951. Extracts from an article by the late Rufus Pearson.

. . . About 1838 or '39 the U. S. Government called for volunteers to suppress what was termed a "rebellion of the Mormons."

Audrain was called upon to furnish fifty men . . . These men had to furnish their own guns and horses, and this took nearly all the guns and good horses from the community—leaving it practically helpless.

A feeling of fear naturally prevailed that the Mormons might discover the weakness and steal around behind the militia and attack the defenseless home-stayers . . .

The company of Audrain troops got about as far as Huntsville, when they heard the news that the Mormons had promised to submit to the loss of the country, and our citizens returned.

As they approached the town it occurred to them to make a display of their military training, and in order that they might do this more impressively they detoured from the west around by the brush, which was then on the site of Hardin College, and were in town, firing in platoons before any one knew of it.

The result, considering the conditions, was a panic . . . Certain citizens on the western edge of town became much alarmed and were sure that the Mormons had come and were butchering the people.

Into the country still westward the panicky news spread further and further. One young man who had a sweetheart up the creek, leaped on a horse and galloped away, spreading the news as he went . . . The next neighbor had a sick wife. He dragged her into the woods, hid her behind a log, told her to lie still, and the enemy would not see her . . . but that he thought that he ought to be where the brush was thicker; and he was soon there.

Two men of the military company heard of this panic out west . . . thought that they had better go on home and quiet affairs; but the sight of these approaching with guns on their shoulders only served to confirm the report . . . that the invaders were killing everybody as they came . . .

The people of this region had come together in the woods and were holding a council for public safety . . . They concluded to send out scouts toward town, to slip along the brushy slopes and spy out on the road . . .

Finally the soldiers detected and recognized one of their neighbors stealing from one point of brush to another and by pursuing and calling were able to make themselves known. This man went at once to the hidden friends, and there was great rejoicing that the affair was a hoax . . .

#### "HANGING JUDGE PARKER"

From the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, April 29, 1951. Excerpts from an article sent the Society by David M. Warren of Panhandle, Texas.

The Civil War brought havoc to the Indian nations [in Oklahoma territory], followed by the opening of the cattle trails and the construction of the railroads. These great changes in Indian territory demanded that the judge of this court [established in 1834 by Congress] be of indomitable will and personality. One of the most remarkable characters in all the lore of Oklahoma, Judge Isaac C. Parker, was appointed to the federal court at Fort Smith.

Judge Parker was born in Ohio in 1838. In 1859 he opened a law practice in Missouri. He served two terms in congress, and in 1875 was appointed by President Grant as United States district judge for the western district of Arkansas [which included Oklahoma Territory]. No judge ever came to the bench under more trying circumstances. Parker, a Republican, was sent to live among citizens all militantly Democratic. The term "carpet bagger" was in vogue, and the citizenry took for granted here was another Republican carpet bagger . . . Although intensely human, he was careful to

observe faithfully the protocols of his position, yet was genuinely popular with all of his neighbors . . . His colorful character made him a figure long remembered. For example, his famous retort to a member of the clergy when the latter observed that his power was the greater; for while Judge Parker could say "You be hanged," the cleric could better it with "You be damned." Judge Parker's reply was characteristic, "Yes, but when I say you be hanged, you ARE hanged."

Statistics of Judge Parker's regime have often been cited as proof of his severity, and the reason for his nickname, "Hanging Judge Parker," but it would be closer to the truth to say that they better illustrate the vast volume of his work . . .

Mention must also be made of another remarkable aspect of his court, the 200 deputy marshals whose duty it was to maintain law and order in the Indian country. They were of great character and 65 of these gallant men were killed in the performance of their duty. They were intensely loyal to the judge and all in later life proudly referred to themselves as "men who rode for Parker."

#### KING FOR A DAY, ALMOST

From the *Kansas City Star*, June 10, 1951. Extracts from "Random Thoughts," by H. J. Haskell.

. . . Not long ago we had occasion to dispute a U. P. dispatch from St. Louis saying that Senator David R. Atchison of Missouri was President of the United States for a day, March 4, 1849. The theory was that as March 4, 1849, fell on Sunday, the President-elect, Zachary Taylor, did not take the presidential oath until Monday. That left Atchison, who was president pro-tem of the Senate, to hold the presidency for the day.

We pointed out that under the Constitution a President does not assume the duties of his office until he has taken the oath, and that there is no record of Atchison's taking it on March 4. Therefore the country was without a President on March 4, 1849.

We have found additional evidence in the "Biographical Directory of the American Congress." Atchison was repeatedly elected president pro-tem of the Senate. He was elected on March 1 and 2, 1849, apparently serving a term of a day at a time. His term as senator expired on March 3, 1849. He had been reelected for the next term beginning March, 4, 1849, "but this day falling on Sunday," the Directory says, "he did not qualify until Monday, March 5, 1849, and was thereupon elected president pro-tempore of the Senate for the purpose of administering the oath of office to the senators-elect."

So Atchison was not president pro tem on Sunday, March 4, 1849. In fact, he was not even a member of the Senate as his term had expired and he was not sworn in as a member until March 5.

Atchison's service as a senator ended in 1855. He retired to the practice of law in Clinton County, Missouri, died in 1886 and was buried at Plattsburg . . .

**HISTORY IS NOT JUNK BUT SOMETIMES JUNK IS HISTORY**

From the *Monroe City News* of November 15, 1951. Extracts from an article, "Let's Keep Our Records," by Anne E. Nolen.

Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, has just issued a plea that anyone having in his possession old histories of his county take pains to preserve them, since they contain information about our ancestors and their abodes which were never recorded elsewhere. His statement has set your Editor to thinking about the obligation we have, each of us, to preserve the record of our region . . .

Does any one of you have a copy of the old History of Missouri, [*History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Missouri*] published in 1884, by the National Historical Company of St. Louis? If you do, don't let it ever find its way to the rubbish heap. Preserve it, for it is the only history on record for Monroe County . . .

Pioneer peoples live by necessity "in the moment" and they think little about either the future or the past. This is natural, for they have no history which is associated with their new place of living, and their future stretches boundless before them. They turn their backs on the past which belonged to an easier and distant way of life, and they set themselves to rooting up trees and breaking the prairie so they can live in the new land. Here again, they do not need to think of preservation and conservation, for abundance lays around them and the promise of greater abundance ahead . . . With the passage of years comes a need, an inner not an outer need, to preserve family, neighborhood, and county records, for when the voices of the pioneer generation become stilled, their doings can be kept alive only by the written word.

In many respects Monroe County is no longer in the pioneer stage . . . We, with less than a century and a quarter to our credit, are still a little careless of the old books that tell our story as a county, and many of these books have become lost. Mr. Shoemaker says that in the 1880's representatives of commercial publishing companies canvassed most of the counties of the state. They interviewed citizens and then took their subscriptions for county history books in which their biographies and portraits were to be printed . . . These old books contain valuable local history that would otherwise have been lost to posterity.

Many of these histories are in the archives of the State Historical Society at Columbia. They contain biographies, notorious neighborhood crimes, accidents, the formal organizations of churches, names of local men who fought in the Civil War on both sides, sections of state and national history, Missouri laws, legal forms for wills and deeds and many engraved illustrations of county scenes . . .

See what your attic contains . . . The old and the new, together they make our cultural soil. Let up preserve the facts, so that we can stand up and say with sound proof that ours is a good county.

## SALINE COUNTY'S EARLY HISTORY

From the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News*, May 21, 1951. Extracts from an article by Charles D. Peterman.

... Situated south of the Missouri in the big bend and adjacent to the Chariton and Grand rivers, [Reorganized School District No. 1 in Miami township] has been a crossroads of people traveling across Missouri . . .

Many people have lived in or traveled across the district. This fact is evidenced by the remains of Woodland Indians along the river bluffs and Hopewellian near Miami and in the Van Meter State Park . . . Miami takes its name from the village and fort erected about a mile north of Harmony church in the Miami bottoms by the tribe of that name . . .

The Lewis and Clark expedition stopped above Miami at the mouth of Bell's creek. Meriwether Lewis cut his name in a large stone . . .

The first steamboat to come up the Missouri River shortly after the expedition had a dragon's head on the prow. The exhaust of the engine projected from the dragon's mouth. The Indians followed the boat along the river bank from Arrow Rock, expecting anything so short of breath to give out soon. When they had followed as far as the Miami bottom they gave up in disgust.

The Santa Fe Trail traversed the southern end of the district . . .

The first bale of hemp produced for sale in Saline County was grown on the P. Y. Irvine farm just east of I. G. Dyer's farm. It was the first of many bales to be shipped by boat from Miami from the 1840s to the Civil War . . .

The first settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee. A Tennessee man could be distinguished by white striped pants and brown jeans coat as contrasted to the blue jeans worn by those from "Kaintuck." They brought with them their interest in schools . . . During the summer of the year 1817, Laban Garrett is said to have taught the first school in Saline County . . .

## THE WORDS CHANGE BUT THE MUSIC GOES ROUND AND ROUND

From the *St. Joseph Morning Herald*, September 7, 1865.

Americans are peculiar in one thing—they will sing a song to death. In our brief existence we can recall many instances of the kind. We remember how often "Old Dan Tucker" was taunted with being too late to come to the evening meal; how little rest we gave "Oh Susannah," (we owe Susannah a weighty debt) and how entrancedly we alluded to the eyes of "Dearest Mae," those orbs that rendered moonlight entirely superfluous.

For a long time the "Poor Old Slave" was allowed little repose, although he had ostensibly gone to rest. The "Old Folks At Home" were ruthlessly torn from that quiet and seclusion which their age and infirmities imperative demanded, and forced to do duty in every minstrel and concert company in the land.

"Old Dog Tray," the faithful old pup, was for a long time drawn by the tail through all manner of brass instruments, wound up to an agonizing pitch by piano keys and made to howl plainly in four voices. The "Silver Moon" had to roll on by day as well as night, constantly performing the

unremunerative task of guiding "the traveler on his way," apparently regardless as to whether "the nightengale's song was in tune" or not.

"Home Sweet Home" has been so successfully divested of all its attractive features that many people have been satisfied to become wanderers for the remainder of their existence. "Gentle Annie" was a great bore, for a time; although we were constantly assured that "thou will come no more, Gentle Annie," she still kept coming. Then there was no end to those winds that "blew bitter across the wild moor." We got very sick of so much "blowing" over the moor. Othello, the Moor of Venice, wasn't blown over more. "Nellie Was A Lady," sang everybody. Well she might have been but where an assertion of that nature is made so often and so persistently, we are inclined to question the foundation for the assertion. We have heard young ladies singing "Who Will Care For Mother Now?" while their old mothers were wearing themselves out in the kitchen over the family washing.

Then there is "John Brown's Body." Instead of being allowed to lie quietly "mouldering in the grave," it was kept "marching on" with enough knapsacks strapped upon his back to supply a garrison with that necessary article of camp and garrison equipage. "When This Cruel War Is Over" had a pretty good run. The heartiest congratulations that were induced by the termination of the war arose from the fact that people got over singing "When This Cruel War Is Over" &c.

Now the popular tongue is singing and whistling "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp The Boys Are Marching." We are in great danger of being trampled to death with it. You hear it on the streets, in the workshop and in the billiard saloon. "Beneath the starry flag we will breath the air again."—That air is breathed by a great many people about now. What next? We await the reply of the popular song writer.

#### MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

*The American City*, July: "Combining Recreation with an Airpark" [Cabool], by H. C. Wolf; *ibid*, October: "Industrial Development Company Gets New Industry for Slater, Mo." by John R. Hall.

*American Magazine*, September: "Truman Can't Lose!" by J. Daniels. *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Spring: "The Springfield Wagon Company," by F. P. Rose.

*Bulletin Missouri Historical Society*, July: "The Garden Theater," by Gene Ellinger; "Missouri Potters and Their Wares, 1780-1924," by Charles van Ravenswaay; "Stories My Father Told Me," by Adele Chomeau Starbird.

*Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, October: "The History of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, 1847-1865," by Roy Arthur Suelflow; "Johann Andreas August Grabau," by Johann A. Grabau.

*Coronet*, July: "Ozark School That Runs on Faith" [School of the Ozarks], by C. Hughes.

*Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, October: "Rhoda Fairchild (Carthage, Mo.), [chapter].

*Ford Times*, July: "The Parable of Hemmed-in Hollow" [sketch of Rose O'Neill and family], by Don Cullimore.

*The Georgia Historical Quarterly*, September: "Carl Schurz's Letters from the South," edited by Joseph H. Mahaffey.

*Life*, April 2: "Waynesville [Mo.] Cashes In."

*The Missouri Archaeologist*, April: "Fluted Points from Missouri," by William Smail; "The Tecumseh Site, Ozark County, Missouri," by Marvin E. Tong, Jr.; "The Isom Corp Site, Ozark County, Missouri," by Marvin E. Tong, Jr.

*Missouri Conservationist*, November: "Uncle Sam in the Ozarks," by Arthur B. Meyer; "A Close-Up of Missouri's Squirrel Hunters," by Donald M. Christisen.

*Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, September: "William A. Hirth: Middle Western Agrarian," by Theodore Saloutos.

*Nation*, May 5: "H. S. T. is Still President," by W. Shelton.

*National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, September: "Belated Census of Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.," by W. J. Gammon.

*The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, July: "Mark Twain in the Northwest, 1895," by Ruth A. Burnet.

*Reader's Digest*, October: "The Window in St. Martin's Stomach," by Richard Match [on Dr. William Beaumont].

*The Twainian*, September-October: "Mark's Marginal Notes on Macauley"; "More Tales about Twain in Nevada," by Austin E. Hutcheson.

*U. S. News and World Report*, October 26: "Truman Puts Grandview on the Map."

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## PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

### Presidents

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1937-1941	ALLEN McREYNOLDS, Carthage
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